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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1874. NO. 196.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PHONOGRAPHIC COURT CLERKS.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEATS.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF BANKS.

Annexation of Boroughs and Townships.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

FREE PASSES AND COMMUTATION.

School Book Bill Passes Second Reading.

Commission to Amend the Constitution.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1874.

SENATE.

The following bills passed finally:

Authorizing the appointment of shorthand clerks to courts.

To provide for the removal of county seats.

The act to provide for a commission for the purpose of providing uniformity of school books, was under discussion all the forenoon. At the afternoon session it was amended by Mr. Wallace and passed second reading.

Senator Rutan's bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of seven to propose amendments to the Constitution, was advocated by Messrs. Rutan and Wallace, and passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 3 nays.

HOUSE.

Mr. Newmyer read in place a bill to regulate the grading, paving and curbing of streets in boroughs.

The act to divide the Eighth Normal School district, passed finally.

The act authorizing Philadelphia to increase her debt, in accordance with section 8, article 9, of the Constitution, was defeated by a vote of 50 to 36. This is one of the subjects upon which a caucus was held by the Democrats, and the vote was consequently a strict party vote.

At the afternoon session, the bill fixing the fees of Notaries Public was killed.

The following bills passed finally:

An act fixing and defining the individual liability of banks.

A supplement to an act to facilitate the barring of entails.

An act for the annexation of boroughs and townships, or parts thereof.

An act for the imprisonment of persons whose sentences shall be commuted by the Governor.

An act defining the duties of Directors of the Poor.

An act relative to the issuing of free passes, or passes at a discount.

An act providing for the payment of canvassers in Philadelphia appointed in accordance with the Schedule of the new Constitution.

Among the prominent Pittsburghers here, are General A. L. Pearson and Mr. Forsyth, Oil Inspector.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1874.

The House met at three o'clock, this afternoon, only sixty members present. It at first refused to take up bills on first and second reading, and proceeded to consider bills on third reading; but, after acting on some ten bills, it found itself unable to pass any bill to which there was opposition, and it agreed then to take up bills on first reading, and spent the rest of the session on the calendar of bills of that class. The following bills passed finally:

An Act to provide for the transfer of the business and records of certain courts abolished by the Constitution, and repealing the acts creating the same.

An Act providing for the publication of the minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board of the State of Pennsylvania, and the original papers in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, heretofore unpublished.

Joint resolution instructing Senators and requesting the Representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress to favor a system of free banking.

Senate bill, A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14, 1836, authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases.

Senate bill, A supplement to an act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved April 9, A. D. 1872.

An Act relating to the assessment of damages arising from the opening of roads and highways and the construction of bridges.

An Act to repeal an act, entitled "An Act to prevent frauds upon travelers," approved May 8, 1861, and a supplement to the same, entitled "An Act amending the proviso in section five of said act," approved March 16, 1872.

A Supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to establish the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, approved June 8, 1872," authorizing the trustees to expend certain funds.

Senate bill authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies (by appointment) in the office of Alderman and Justice of the Peace was lost, yeas 38, nays 58—not a constitutional majority; but a motion will be made to reconsider when the House is more full. The Democrats voted against it, because it gave the appointing power to the Governor. They wanted it to go to the courts, as if those bodies were not already overloaded with powers. It would save a great deal of trouble if all the power of government were given to the courts, including the control of the purse strings; but I am not so sure that public affairs would be the gainer.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, and devoted its attention to bills on first reading, disposing of all the bills on first reading that any one asked for, and putting the new county bill through second reading.

Mr. McClure called attention to an unintentional error in the journal of Friday, which occurred in the confusion on the Judicial Salary bill, and which rendered void all the subsequent proceedings on that bill. On the motion to increase the salaries of the country judges from $4,000 to $4,500, the vote as read out at the time, and not challenged, was 15 to 15, Mr. Cutler being recorded in the negative. It was subsequently ascertained that Mr. Cutler had not voted, thus leaving the vote 15 to 14, and as all the subsequent proceedings were based on the defeat of this amendment by a tote, the correction of the error voided all that was afterwards done. The correction having been made, the bill was recommitted to the Finance Committee, and when it comes back will be on second reading. SPECIAL.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The New Wisconsin Law.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—The new Railroad law was published officially to-day, and, by that publication, goes into effect. The three Commissioners have not been appointed, and there is some doubts as to whether they will be before the Legislature meets next winter, as the point is raised that they could not legally assume their duties until confirmed by the Senate. The Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central companies have adopted a new tariff of rates, but do not comply with the law. The companies will address a letter to the Governor, setting forth their reasons for refusing to obey the law and embodying the opinion of eminent counsel that it is unconstitutional. With this they will leave the question to be determined by the courts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Snow fell all day yesterday in central Ohio.

The temperance crusade has ended at Marietta, Ohio.

Stephen Hood, colored, is to be hanged in Cleveland to-day.

Ten or twelve inches of snow fell at Fort Wayne yesterday.

The steamer Republic, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Snow fell yesterday in Allentown, Pa., to the depth of ten inches.

The corner-stone of Vanderbilt College was laid yesterday at Nashville.

The steamship Indiana, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

The trial of Wintermute for the murder of General McCook is set for May 5.

The Baltimore Councils have appropriated $25,000 for the Louisiana sufferers.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange has sent $1,000 to the suffering members of the order in Louisiana.

Two thousand dollars' worth of provisions were shipped from Cincinnati yesterday for the Louisiana sufferers.

George William Curtis will deliver an eulogy on Charles Sumner, in Boston, June 9, under the auspices of the State.

Chicago has forwarded $4,200 to New Orleans, for the sufferers, and hopes to make the contribution at least $10,000 by Saturday.

H. C. Hedges' double, the bogus circus agent recently arrested in Lafayette, Ind., has been held for trial in the United States District Court.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of New Orleans, payable May 4, making sixty per cent. dividend in all.

The President has nominated Mrs. S. T. Smith as postmistress at Wallawalla, Washington Territory, and Alexander K. Ewing as postmaster at Logansport, Indiana. The latter was subsequently confirmed by the Senate.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the preamble and resolutions of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, denying that they were opposed to the government paying the bonds and taking possession of the work, but that they were legally advised not to surrender possession until all the debts be paid by the government. They further stated that the capital of the company for the past nine years had been but little over $100,000, instead of $250,000 per annum, as stated in the Senate. Mr. Stevenson said he had no desire to do the directors any wrong, as they were gentlemen of the highest respectability. The company had never communicated any facts on the subject to either his colleague or himself. He reiterated his statements regretting that the company had interposed an objection to the government taking control of the work. The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bills to relieve the political disabilities of J. W. Bennett, of Maryland; John Forsythe, of Alabama; George Pickett, of Virginia; David A. Telfair, of North Carolina, and Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. Most of these bills did not have the necessary petitions from the parties named, and the latter case the committee was not disposed to consider favorably. However, the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the medical and ordnance departments of the United States army.

The bill to authorize the Citizens' National bank of Hagerstown, Md., to remove to Washington, D. C., was passed—yeas 33, nays 14.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the bill be laid aside, and that the Finance bill and the President's message vetoing the same be taken up. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had given notice last week, that he would move to take up the bill to-day; but the Senator was now compelled to his house by sickness, but he was perfectly willing to have the bill considered.

Mr. CONKLING said no notice was given that a motion would be made to take up the bill to-day. During the debate last week, it was suggested that the bill be considered to-day, but he (Conkling) declined to accept the suggestion when he made the motion that the message lie on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his friend from Missouri (Schurz), now absent in Boston upon a mission of public importance, had requested him to ask the Senate not to proceed to the consideration of the Finance bill before his return. He could be here on Thursday, and he (Edmunds) thought it would be no more than proper to grant the request. He hoped the bill would not be taken up now.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be made the special order for Monday next after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. CONKLING said there were good reasons for deferring the vote upon the bill, and no public interest was to be consulted by speedy action. Several Senators were absent, and, besides, one of the seats belonging to Massachusetts was vacant. The new Senator desired to be here to record his vote, and certainly that privilege might be accorded him.

After debate, Mr. CONKLING asked unanimous consent to have Friday next, at two o'clock p. m., fixed for the consideration of the bill, when a vote should be taken without debate.

Mr. THURMAN said he would be glad to have the bill disposed of, but he thought a measure of this importance must provoke discussion. The bank that was launched upon the waters of an irredeemable paper currency had struck a Presidential rock and was shattered. He would give his hearty support to any bill which would restore confidence and put the currency of the nation on a sound basis. He did not understand this great diversity of opinion between the administration Senators. For his part, he longed to have a return to the good old days of Andrew Jackson, when a President stood upon his veto and influence upon Congress, and when the policy and views of the administration had some weight.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he liked that speech. It put him in mind of old times. (Laughter.) The difference between Republican and Democratic was, that in a Republican administration the Chief Magistrate was bounded by his constitutional duties, whereas in the good old days of Andrew Jackson, a Democratic Senator failed to come to time or support any measure of the administration, he was not allowed to have a position in his party. It was for that reason that the people in this country broke down the Democratic administrations; because under them there were constant aggressions against the liberties of the people. In the Republican party, every Senator had a right to own opinions and acted according to his own judgment.

Mr. THURMAN said, when he entered the Senate, five years ago, there was one man here to whom the Democratic party was indebted for its existence more than to any other man living; yet the time came when that man disagreed with the views of the administration, and he was humiliated in every way therefor; to such an extent was he humiliated, that he was only allowed a place upon committees by Democratic votes. He (Thurman) thought it would not do for the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) to talk about independence in the Republican party in view of this fact. History would bear out the statements which he (Thurman) had made. Since the days of George Washington, every successful administration had always exercised a wholesome influence on the halls of Congress, so as to prevent its party from being dashed to pieces by collisions among its own members. When the San Domingo question was before the senate, the opinion of the Executive was very well known, and there certainly was no opposition on behalf were felt; but now, when it come to the great question of currency—whether we should drift off into a sea of irredeemable paper money, or, whether, by wise legislation, the country's credit, and the honor of the people's currency, it is said the duty of the President is to wrap himself up in a cloud and let the members of his party ourselves ourselves against each other and pass measures he was bound to arrest by his Presidential veto.

Mr. EDMUNDS said his friend (Thurman) had defended the influence of an administration over Congress. That influence, in the past history of the Democratic party, meant that unless the Democratic party stood by the administration, this or that friend would be removed from office, and they could have no influence in the halls of Congress.

Mr. THURMAN said it meant nothing of the kind.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the President was to be commended for not intertering in legislation. The non-election of Mr. Sumner by the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was not for the cause stated by the gentleman (Thurman), but solely for personal reasons. The Senator had no right to say that Senator Sumner, or any other Senator had been pursued by the administration or any of his party.

Mr. HOWE said every Senator who refused to put Mr. Sumner at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, tendered him at the same time the chairmanship of one of the most important committees of the Senate—Privileges and Elections.

Mr. LOGAN said the friends of the Finance bill were willing to keep silent and vote, but he warned his friends on the other side not to commence the war.

Mr. CAMERON said he was not placed at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee at his own request. The way he came to be made chairman, was being second on the committee, and he had been given that position at the request of Mr. Sumner, when that gentleman was chairman. He was absent at his home in Pennsylvania when assigned to the chairmanship. He came here at the earliest opportunity, intending to decline, but upon entering the Senate Chamber and hearing the remarks of Senator who was overzealous in behalf of Mr. Sumner, which were not complimentary to him (Cameron), he reconsidered his determination and accepted. He had seen it announced in newspapers that he had robbed Mr. Sumner of his place on the committee. Great Heaven! He did nothing of the kind. The feeling between himself and Mr. Sumner was of the most friendly character. When he (Cameron) had to go home on the sick family, he asked Mr. Sumner to pair with him on the bill then up. Mr. Sumner replied, "Yes, Cameron; gladly"—and we shook hands on the seal, "God bless you;" and I said, "God bless you."

Mr. HAMLIN said he thought it appropriate to state that at the time the Senator (Cameron) was placed at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, in place of Mr. Sumner, it was solely upon the understanding that Mr. Sumner was not upon speaking terms with the President or Secretary of State.

Mr. THURMAN said it was not his province to decide this question, but the speech which Mr. Sumner prepared showed differently. However, Mr. Sumner's own works would show his own history would show the truth, and that would be read long after this Senate had passed away. Charles Sumner's own record would be believed, and that would show why he was not on speaking terms with the President and Secretary of State. The debate which took place in open Senate, when Sumner was displaced, gave the opposition members some idea of what took place in caucus. He (Thurman) thought Mr. Sumner, to the day of his death, was a prescribed man because he would not support a measure of the administration. The country thought so. No one ever attributed the displacement of Mr. Sumner, as head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to his successor, Senator from Pennsylvania. Indeed, that Senator (Cameron) had expressed to him (Thurman) a wish to be relieved.

Mr. HOWE said that if any one topic was out of order, he thought this was. He corroborated what had been said by his friend from Maine (Hamlin), that the action of Mr. Sumner on the San Domingo treaty had no influence in bringing about a change in that committee. The late Senator from Massachusetts preferred to believe what was not true and, further, there were no plausible grounds for believing it.

Mr. ANTHONY said Mr. Sumner was not removed on account of his opposition to the San Domingo treaty. Reference had been made during this debate to the speech Mr. Sumner wrote. That was not a speech of Mr. Sumner. He wrote it, but decided not to deliver it; and the man who violated his confidence over his new made grave, committed an act of perfidy which would not be forgotten. Mr. Sumner did him (Anthony) the honor to show him that speech. There were not more than half a dozen given out, and each one contained a memorandum, "This is in strict confidence." If Mr. Sumner had lived, no man would have dared to make it public.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate must consider that the day was being wasted without anything being accomplished.

The question being on Mr. Wright's motion to lay aside the Louisiana bill and proceed to the consideration of the Finance bill and the President's message, Mr. CONKLING asked unanimous consent to have the subject made the special order for Friday, and that a vote be taken then without debate.

Mr. MERRIMON—I object.

Mr. CONKLING—Well, we know now he is one who proposes to debate a dead bill.

Mr. ANTHONY suggested that the bill be taken up, and Senators could agree to fix on a vote taken as soon as the Senator from North Carolina (Merrimon) should be heard.

Mr. SARGENT said if the Senator (Merrimon) spoke, other Senators on the opposite side would reserve the right to reply to what he might say.

Mr. TIPTON said he thought the Senate of the United States had never exhibited such feeling as that exhibited on this occasion. It was the feeling of absolute terror for fear debate might spring up upon a Presidential veto. Wonderful solicitation, shown by a great, intrepid, unshaken party! He had never seen the species written by Mr. Sumner, which had been referred to, but from what had been said, it was to be understood that there was something false in that speech. He held such confidence in the undoubted integrity of the man who wrote it and the Senate too had that confidence yesterday) that he would believe every word in it as truth that might be sworn to. Mr. Sumner wrote the speech for his friends and never intended him not to deliver it, and he yielded to them. Massachusetts would indorse it to-day as truth from one end to the other, and commend the mercy that saved the men of that day from the promulgation of this truth.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wright's motion to lay aside the Louisiana bill and take up the Finance bill with the President's message, and it was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 27.

The CHAIR announced that the Finance bill was before the Senate, and the question was, Should it pass, notwithstanding the President's objections? Upon this question, the Constitution required that the vote should be taken by yeas and nays. No one taking the floor, the roll was called and the vote resulted, yeas 34 nays 20, as follows:

YEAS.		
Allison,	Harvey,	Patterson,
Bogy,	Hitchcock,	Pease,
Bowman,	Ingalls,	Pratt,
Cameron,	Johnston,	Ramsey,
Carpenter,	Lewis,	Robertson,
Clayton,	Logan,	Spencer,
Conover,	McCreery,	Sprague,
Dennis,	Merrimon,	Tipton,
Dorsey,	Mitchell,	Wadleigh,
Ferry, Mich.,	Norwood,	Windom,
Goldthwaite,	Oglesby,	Wright—34.
Gordon,		
NAYS.		
Anthony,	Ferry, Conn.,	Kelly,
Bayard,	Flanagan,	Morrill, Vt.,
Boutwell,	Frelinghuysen,	Sargent,
Buckingham,	Gilbert,	Scott,
Chandler,	Hager,	Sherman,
Conkling,	Hamilton, Md.,	Stevenson,
Cooper,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Stewart,
Davis,	Hamlin,	Stockton
Edmunds,	Howe,	Thurman,
Fenton,	Jones,	Wadleigh—33.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was lost.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, who would have voted against the bill, announced that he was paired with Mr. Morton, who would have voted for it.

Mr. RANSOM, who also would have voted for the bill, announced that he would not vote, but would pair himself with Mr. Schurz, who was absent and who was opposed to the bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to take up the Civil Rights bill.

On motion of Mr. BOREMAN, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating ninety thousand dollars for the purchase of rations to be used in the relief of persons suffering from the inundations of the lower Mississippi. Passed.

Mr. WOOD offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized and directed to inquire whether any, and if so whom, of the United States government officials of the city of New York have absented themselves, or are now absenting themselves from their official duties to influence and control, by corrupt or improper means, State legislation at the capital of that state, and also whether, for these objects, they have offered the members of the Legislature, as inducements, places of profit connected with their offices in New York, to be given after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. NEGLEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to prepare and report a bill to amend the act of the eighth of June, 1872, relative to the soldiers' and sailors' homesteads, so as to allow honorably discharged soldiers, and sailors, and their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands without being required to commence settlement and improvement.

Mr. DUNNELL objected.

Mr. COBURN, chairman of the committee, remarked that the question was now before that committee, and would certainly be reported upon.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Judge William Story, United States District Judge of the Western district of Arkansas, should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The House then took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the committee, addressed the House, giving a resume of the provisions of the bill and the changes made in it by the Committee of the Whole.

The question of printing bank notes and bonds, was debated at considerable length by Messrs. GARFIELD, DAWES, HALE, of Maine, POTTER and HOOPER, of New York, and others, an amendment having been voted by Committee of the Whole, increasing the appropriation for that purpose from $500,000 to $1,250,000. The objection made to that amendment by Messrs. DAWES, HALE and POTTER was that its object was to break up the present system of printing bank notes and bonds which worked well and was properly guarded with all necessary checks, and to place the matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, almost or virtually in the hands of one man; and it was charged, in the course of the discussion that one of the objects was to give work to the Columbia Bank Note Engraving Company, in Washington.

Mr. RANDALL advocated the amendment in the interest of economy and of safety. He contended that the objection to the bill was not was in the interest of the three bank note engraving companies, as he (Randall) was.

At last, the discussion closed and the House proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

The amendment increasing the salaries of some of the officers of the House, was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The amendment appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of official human hair, for the Treasury Department, instead of $200,000, the object being to break up the system of requiring each department to pay its own postage, was agreed to—yeas 150, nays 90.

The House refused to agree to the amendment making the maximum pay of gaugers seven dollars per day, instead of five dollars.

The House concurred in the amendment striking out appropriations for the Assay offices at Charlotte, North Carolina—yeas 71, nays 136.

The House also refused to agree to the amendment striking out the item for horses and carriages for the Department of Justice—yeas 90, nays 102.

The amendment offered by Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, requiring the Attorney General to report in detail the expenditures of the contingent fund, was agreed to; also the amendment requiring clerks and marshals of the District Courts to be residents of the district.

The amendment in reference to the engraving and printing of notes and bonds by the Treasury Department, increasing the sum amount from $500,000 to $1,125,000, was agreed to—yeas 153, nays 52.

The paragraph appropriating $625,000 for printing notes, bonds, etc., was stricken out without discussion. The provision on that subject now stands as follows:

"For labor by the day, or piece or contract, including the labor of workmen skilled in engraving, transferring, plate printing and other specialties necessary for the execution of the work of engraving and printing notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, $500,000; but no part of the labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding the rates now paid for such labor and for other expenses of engraving and printing notes, bonds and other securities of the United States, $1,000,000."

The amendment striking out the paragraph requiring department clerks to work seven hours a day, instead of six hours, was struck out without the yeas and nays.

The amendment exempting apparatus for river and harbor improvements, lighthouses and certain public works from the law which requires unexpended balances of appropriations to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury at the expiration of two years, was agreed to without a division.

There were all the important amendments. The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region, winds shifting to north and west, with clear and clearing weather.

For New England, fresh and brisk east to north winds, probably high on the coast, cloudy weather and rain or snow. For the Middle States, fresh and brisk north to west winds and clearing weather over the western portion during the morning, and for the eastern portion during the evening. For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to west and north, with clear and clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region, winds veering to east and south, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear and clearing weather, with north to west winds. For the Gulf States, northwest to northeast winds, generally lower temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Missouri, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather. The Ohio river, above Paducah, and the Monongahela will rise.

Midnight Bulletin.

APRIL 28, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.27	47	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.15	39	N.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.21	43	E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.28	50	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.18	39	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.31	46	E.	Clear.
Lacrosse	30.30	44	S. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.30	48	Calm	Clear.
Louisville	30.12	41	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.27	48	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	30.18	40	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	30.24	46	Calm	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.01	34	N.	Lt. snow.
Shreveport	30.24	60	N.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.32	43	N.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.23	45	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.30	52	N.	Clear.
Yankton	30.19	50	S. E.	Fair.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1874.

CAPRON AND MERRIAM.

Proceedings have been taken to have Capron & Merriam, brokers of the late Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central pool, declared involuntary bankrupts.

SIMPSON VS. THE UNION PACIFIC ET AL.

In the case of Michael M. Simpson against the Union Pacific Railway Company, Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon & Co., an order has been issued citing the latter to appear before the Supreme Court to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Union Pacific Railway Company from disposing in any way, of the bonds securities executed under the indentures known as the sinking fund mortgage. The argument will be heard to-morrow or next day.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.

Obadiah Bruen, Congressman from the Second district of New York in 1853, committed suicide at a hotel in Staten Island last night.

Great Bargains in Pianos—Warranted for Eight Years.

Special arrangements just made with the celebrated Boston piano makers, Hallet & Cumston, enables us to give the best bargains ever offered in this city, to wit:

Splendid Square Grand Piano, card price $800, for $450.

Splendid Carved Square Piano, card price $650, for $400.

Splendid medium-size Piano, card price $520, for $325; and as low down as $300 for an elegant rosewood new seven-octave Hallet & Cumston Piano.

An eight-year warranty given with each piano.

Hallet & Cumston is a firm of twenty years' standing—one of the very best in Boston—and their pianos are strictly first-class. Don't buy the untried pianos of new and irresponsible makers, but examine the time-tested and splendid-toned Hallet & Cumston's, at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street. The Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny have just purchased one of the Hallet & Cumston pianos, and which was highly admired by all those present at the opening of their splendid new club rooms.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MANUFACTURERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Organized Effort to Restore Duty on Imported Goods.

Committee on Ways and Means, the President and Senate Finance Committee Waited Upon.

THE VOTE ON THE VETO.

THE FORTHCOMING FINANCE BILL.

Relief of Mrs. Hall, Widow of the Explorer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1874.

Restoration of the Ten Per Centum Duty.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning and to-night received a large and influential delegation of manufacturers representing iron, steel, cotton, wool, glass, silk, nickle, brass, chemicals and publishing, from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Michigan and several other States. The spokesman of the delegation alluded to the depressed condition of the manufacturing interests of the country. They asked for the restoration of the ten per cent. duty on foreign imported goods, repealed by the act of 1872. By this reduction the United States Treasury has lost over $13,000,000 of revenue, and the cost of imported iron, steel, etc., has not yet been reduced one dollar to the American consumer. If this ten per cent. were restored, the labor of this country would not be subjected to such sharp competition from abroad as it is now. This afternoon the delegation called upon the President, and later, through the influence of Senator Scott, were enabled to make an informal statement of their views before the Senate Finance Committee in special session.

Personnel of the Delegation.

Among the prominent gentlemen in the delegation, were General Robert Patterson, representing the cotton and wool interest; S. Reeves, President of the American Iron and Steel Association; W. E. Coxe, President of the Eastern Coal Mining Association; James Parks, of Pittsburgh, representing steel; Joseph Wharton, nickel; Henry M. Watts, George A. Woods and C. T. Nurse, glass; Hon. Alan Ellder and Mr. Stebbins, nails; Nicholas Lennox, chemicals; Henry Carey Lea, books and paper.

The Forthcoming Finance Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee held another meeting this morning and continued the consideration of the financial question before them yesterday. The new bill is being rapidly perfected. It is declared by Senators outside of the committee, that Mr. SHERMAN will not be able to perfect a bill which will meet the approval of both Houses.

The Vote on the Veto

of the Finance bill to-day, showed no change in the views of Senators as indicated in the original passage of the bill. To the surprise of every one, the vote was taken without debate.

Relief of Captain Hall's Widow.

The Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, had under consideration the bill for the relief of Mrs. Mercy A. Hall, widow of the late Capt. Hall, the Arctic explorer. No conclusion was reached, but the impression is that the committee will agree to report a bill giving Mrs. Hall the pay of her husband up to the time of the discharge of the Polaris crew. She had drawn the pay by allotment, until Hall's death was known, and it is proposed to pay her the remaining half. In addition, they will report in favor of giving her a pension.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1874.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Since yesterday morning not more than fifty depositors of small amounts who have applied to the Freedman's Savings bank for withdrawal appear. All other respects business is progressing as usual.

COMMISSIONER OF LAND OFFICE.

The President has nominated Samuel S. Burdett, of Missouri, Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Drummond, resigned.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DEFENDS HIMSELF.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to-day heard a statement from the Postmaster General in regard to the charge preferred by Congressman Payne, that the law had been violated by the Postoffice Department in connection with a certain mail contract of Evans several years ago. The Postmaster General's explanation showed that he had acted in accordance with the law then existing, fortified by the opinion of the Attorney General as to its proper construction. The law was subsequently changed, but not until long after the matter complained of had been consummated.

NEW POSTAL TREATY.

The new French and American postal treaty was signed to-day by the Postmaster General and the French Minister, and subsequently was approved by the President. It will be forwarded to France to-morrow by the Secretary of State for the final action of the French government.

ARKANSAS.

Nothing Startling--Baxter Makes Another Appeal to the President--His Forces Cheerful of Success.

THE PRESIDENT APPEALED TO AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—President Grant has received a dispatch from Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, stating that an armed insurrection exists in the State, and asking for aid to protect the State against domestic violence. Governor Baxter says he telegraphed on April 19th but understands that the President never received the requisition. Gov. Brooks has already made a similar request, and now has two lawyers in Washington looking after his interests. The question who is the actual Governor will be presented to the President for a decision, unless some other mode of settlement shall intervene.

BAXTER MEN MORE HOPEFUL.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28.—A company of Baxter men took possession of the Fort Smith train to-day, near Lewisburg, to prevent some reinforcements for Brooks from reaching this city. Hon. Thomas Allan, President of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and a number of other distinguished railroad men, called on Governor Baxter to-day. Captain William F. Grooves, of the Brooks forces, left the State House this evening and came into the Baxter lines, stating that he had quit that party. A telegram from Pine Bluff states that the Brooks men have advices from Washington that the general government will no longer interfere. The Baxter's are jubilant to-night. They claim that the government has decided in their favor. A company of two hundred men is expected from Hempstead county to-night to reinforce Baxter.

FORT WAYNE.

Councils, Old and New---Official Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 28, 1874.

The Council meeting to-night will be the last one of the present body, and the next meeting will be composed of most all new members. The last days of the present Council are marked with an investigation of official corruptness on the part of two of the members, which ended in a grand farce.

FIRE RECORD.

Akron, Ohio—$10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., April 28, 1874.

Last night the Akron steam flour mill was burned. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Marietta, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., April 28, 1874.

A fire here last night entirely destroyed the grocery of John Strickler. Goods covered by insurance. The house was also greatly damaged.

Logansport, Ind.—$12,000.

LOGANSPORT, April 28.—A fire broke out last night in the stable of J. Krous, situated on the alley between Bridge and Walnut streets in this city, and but for the heavy rain that was falling at the time, would have proven a great conflagration. The stables of J. Krous, Wm. Dolan, Adam Rouss, Daniel Baldwin and the brick livery stable owned by Mr. Dolan and occupied by Ed. Anderson, were all destroyed. The fine house of the Adams Hotel was burned, and the residence of J. Krous, and the boarding house of Mr. Hurst were seriously damaged, as was also the livery stable of Carney and carried off a few valuables. It is supposed that the fire was the work of incendiaries, and to-day three parties, two of them negroes, were arrested and lodged in jail.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

CASUALTY AT NEWGATE.

LONDON, April 28.—Three buildings in Newgate fell to-day, killing and maiming a number of persons.

Acheen.

BATTLE ON THE 11TH INST.—DUTCH VICTORIOUS.

ACHEEN, April 25.—In the battle of the 11th, 8,000 natives made a general attack on the Dutch positions. They attempted to carry the works at Kraton by assault, and were driven back with great slaughter, after eight hours' fighting. All the Dutch forces, with the exception of a garrison of 2,500 men in Kraton, will return to Java on the 26th inst.

THE HAGUE, April 28.—A dispatch from Penang reports battles between the Dutch and Achinese, on the 11th and 16th insts., without decisive results.

Germany.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Prussian Minister of Finance reports a surplus of 21,000,000 thalers for 1873.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 28.—The steamship Minister Roon, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—The steamship Baltic, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 28.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £105,000. Rate for money at Stock Exchange on government securities 4½ per cent. Consols, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's, 1865, 104¾; do 1867, 103; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 104. New York Central, 88; Erie, 25¾@25⅝; Erie preferred, 52¾; Illinois, 138 3/4@138 3/4. Refined petroleum, 12½ @13d. Linseed oil, 28s 3d. Turpentine, 30s.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes, 59 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 96⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 8 3/4@8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝@8 5/8d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874.

PRESIDENT GRANT would really seem to be in danger. DANA, of the New York *Sun*, is beginning to blow kisses toward the White House.

"SUNSET" COX bears the same relation to a statesman which oleomargarine bears to cream-made butter. The former is a sort of refined soap-fat.

THE *Pos.* is of opinion that, in the occasional respects which we pay to that paper, we exhibit "dullness of perception." This arises from the fact that it is a difficult matter to see clearly into mud.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON denies the current report that he broke the dead-lock in the Massachusetts Legislature and elected Governor WASHBURN. He states that no word or act of his influenced the action of that body, and that from the opening of the contest to its close he asked no member to vote for or against any man.

JUST SO. A Democratic member of the lower branch of Congress the other day made the point of order that a member of that august body "had a right to know upon what he was voting." So he has. But suppose that, as in the case under reference, "the member" happens to be a fool. How can he be expected to improve his right to know, you know?

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* is an inveterate Bourbon paper, but it at least practices what it preaches. After candidly expressing its opinion that "bare-faced wickedness is better than hypocrisy," it intimates that "it is about time SUMNER was sending back for his summer clothing." If a finer specimen of the spirit of infernal diabolism can anywhere be found, we should be glad to be informed where it exists.

THE import entries of foreign merchandise at New York amounted, last week, to $7,228,874, as compared with $10,340,763 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce were $4,309,253, as against $6,947,500 last year, and the exports of gold and silver $423,236, as against $773,017 last year. The total value of foreign goods landed in New York last month was forty-two and a half millions, or less than one million below the figures for the same month last year.

PREPARATIONS for the ensuing political campaign are beginning to be made in New Jersey, which will this year elect a Governor, seven members of Congress, and a Legislature, upon which will devolve the choice of a successor to United States Senator STOCKTON. The Republican party of that State is thoroughly united, and confidently expects to not only carry the Executive but to retain control of all branches of the Legislative and all other departments of the State government.

THE Canadian delegation of manufacturers, to whose appointment we recently made some brief reference in these columns, are pressing the question of Protection before the Dominion Parliament, with great earnestness. The principal disadvantage under which business labors across the border, is the large import trade from Great Britain. Blood is thicker than water," but it has not the specific gravity of gold coin; and the colonists are protesting against the excessive commercial attentions paid to them by the parent country right lustily.

THE latest new departure in journalism is the organization of a "bureau" at Toronto, Canada, for the furnishing of editorial articles on political, scientific, legal, and religious subjects, in the briefest possible time, and in quantities and opinions to suit the purchaser. The attention of the meaner Democratic papers is respectfully invited to this ingenious enterprise. To be sure, the scheme is wholly in the hands of aliens and foreigners, but that is of little consequence, so far as respects the class of journals in question—the former can hardly be less interested in the promotion of the best welfare and progress of the country than are themselves.

IT IS to be hoped that, for the sake of the New York *Tribune's* peace of mind, if for no other reason, the proposed new bill in regard to "moieties" may speedily be reported from the committee having it in charge, and placed upon its passage. Quite likely the present provisions governing the seizure of books and papers need modification, and possibly the best plan would be for Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make a proper compensation to detectives and informers, requiring an annual statement of the expenditures. But that schedule is done should be done quickly. The "journal founded by HORACE GREELEY" has worked itself into such a raging fever over the subject as to stand in imminent danger of going clean daft.

THE committee some time ago appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to convey the anti-inflation petition to the President, about which so much was said at the time, have just reported to that body a statement of what occurred at the interview. It appears that the President promptly accorded the committee a hearing, and received them with the courtesy which they had a right to expect as representatives of an influential part of the community, despite exaggerations to the contrary." Explanations from CYRUS FIELD and other members of the committee, who have been airing the imaginary slights put upon them on that occasion, are now in order. It is evident that there has been a good deal of inverted veracity, somewhere.

THE editor of the Washington *Chronicle* continues to oppose the Centennial appropriation measure with all the forcible-feebleness at his command. By the way, it is to be feared that the District of Columbia may presently be deprived of the inestimable benefits conferred upon it by that distinguished statesman-journalist in having selected the national capital as his place of residence, a bill having just been introduced in Congress providing that all officers connected with the United States Courts shall permanently reside in the district in which their duties are to be performed. This will either deprive the *Chronicle* of its managing editor, or the Circuit Court of the United States for Iowa of its Clerk, both positions being now held by the same individual.

THE National Abolition reunion, or general gathering of old line abolitionists, which is to take place in Chicago on the ninth of next June, promises to be an impressive and memorable affair. One of the main objects of the promoters of the reunion is, to gather such fragments of that most interesting period of our history, as are now possessed by the surviving actors in the many scenes which at one time enlisted on one side or another the sympathy of the whole land, and which must else before long be forever lost by the passing away of its possessors. There has been no general reunion of anti-slavery co-workers; and the proposed meeting of these old liberty warriors can hardly fail to have an effect for good upon the times. Delegates from all the Northern States will be present, and among the participants will be the venerable WILLIAM GOODALE, an anti-slavery author, now eighty-two years of age, and FREDERICK BROWN, a brother of JOHN BROWN.

AND now comes Fort Pillow FORREST with *his* version of the results of the battle of Chickamauga, and of what might have occurred had BRAGG resumed the attack on ROSECRANS on the morning following the close of the second day's fight. He thinks the "entire Federal army might have been captured with little or no resistance," and that Nashville, the whole State of Tennessee, Kentucky, and perhaps the city of Cincinnati, might have been taken by the Confederates, before Union reinforcements could have been massed to check them. General FORREST was never in his life more egregiously mistaken. The prize of the battle of Chickamauga, it is to be borne in mind, was Chattanooga, and the Union army won it. General FORREST affirms that "on Sunday the rout of the Federal army was complete." This is a shameful perversion of the truth. There was some temporary demoralization on the right of the Union line, but the center and left did not budge an inch, except as strategic modifications of front were rendered necessary in order to cover the retirement of the troops from the former portion of the field. If BRAGG had undertaken the offensive next morning, he would in all probability have been whipped out of his boots. That he was terribly broken and crippled in his repeated attempts to pierce the Union left, is sufficiently proved by his own admission that he lost seventeen thousand in killed and wounded. In a word, he was in no better condition to push the fight than ROSECRANS was. All the tangible results of victory rested with the Union forces. Chattanooga was won by them at Chickamauga, and lost by the Confederates. DE QUINCY somewhere observes that if a man delivers himself up to the habit of murder, he will ultimately sink so low as to become a liar. It would seem as if the execrable exploits of FORREST at Fort Pillow had at length cast him upon this downward path.

THE MENNONITE MIGRATION.

Misunderstanding exists in some quarters with reference to the bill in favor of the Russian Mennonites, which has lately engaged the attention of the United States Senate. The bill does not, we believe, guaranty to the immigrants immunity from any of the duties or obligations which would devolve upon them, if they should become citizens of the republic, but merely sets aside a large tract of the public land for their use to be reserved for two years. If within that period the land should not be occupied by them, it is to revert to the United States. It appears that the Russian subjects whom the act is designed to favor, have not yet fully made up their minds to change their abodes. They entertain strong conscientious convictions against the lawfulness of war under any circumstances, and they cannot reconcile the performance of military duty with their cherished religious feelings. Rather than submit to the requirements of the Russian law which at present refuses to recognize such scruples as valid grounds of exemption, the Mennonites propose to emigrate. It is, however, by no means certain that they would be permitted to leave the country *en masse*, and it is also not certain that the position of these good people is so desperate as to make emigration the only mode of escape from the service which seems to them so sinful and odious.

The history of the Russian Mennonites is well adapted to enlist in their behalf the sympathy of the world in this enlightened and liberal age. Persecuted in the Netherlands and in Western Germany, their fathers found a refuge in Prussia under the rule of the great FREDERIC, who gladly received them. There they prospered, and by their skill and industry as farmers, they increased the wealth of the kingdom of their royal benefactor. After some years they were tempted to exchange Prussia for Southern Russia, for the fertile plains of the lower Don and Volga by the advantages offered them by the Empress CATHARINE II. Among these privileges were the undisturbed use of their mother tongue, immunity from taxation for a certain period, and for their sons exemption from military duty. From time to time these colonies continued to receive accessions from different parts of Germany; the farms of the colonists became the admiration of tourists and the envy of surrounding Russians, and by the introduction of silk-culture the colonists conferred a signal benefit upon Russia. At length, influenced by the dream of Panslavism, the Russians began to put forth efforts for the purpose of Russifying their German fellow-subjects, and the latter were annoyed in various ways. In fact, it is now many years since the particular privileges and rights promised them as an inducement to enter the country ceased to be fully respected, and increasing discontent with their situation prevailed among them. But the growing rigor with which the law of military service has been enforced of late years seems to have been thought peculiarly oppressive, and more than any other cause has led the Mennonites to make inquiries with a view to emigration.

This latter annoyance is, however, not a grievance with which less scrupulous religionists or the world in general can be expected to sympathize very deeply. Even to most Americans it cannot but seem right enough that every citizen or subject fit for the service should be required to take his part in the defense of the State against aggressive enemies. We can also perceive that even an absolute Czar must find serious difficulty in recognizing conscientious objections as ground for the limitation of a universal law. There is, however, no doubt that, apart from this military difficulty, the Mennonites have legitimate causes of complaint against their Russian rulers and fellow-subjects. Their grievances have been set forth with much fulness and in various forms within the last two or three years, but the most powerful and effective presentation of them is contained in the fact that, on account of them, from thirty to sixty thousand people, a large majority of them well-to-do and settled in an agreeable climate, profess themselves willing to abandon their homes and cross thousands of miles of land and sea. But, as already intimated, their position may not be so desperate after all. The Russian government has undoubtedly become lately quite sensitive to the opinion of the West, and it is at least not impossible that even yet the Czar may adopt measures to reconcile so numerous, useful and important a body of subjects to their allegiance and country. Whether the Mennonites should be forcibly prevented from leaving Russia, or induced cheerfully to remain, as they prefer to do, by the removal of their grievances, the special legislation in their behalf favored by some Senators perhaps might not appear with grace or advantage in the statute book.

In many respects such a colony as the one contemplated in the law would be a valuable addition to the population of the country. The Mennonite settlements on the Volga have been often described with admiration by travelers of various nationalities, and Muscovite official reports have always borne witness to the patient industry, love of order and religious character of the colonists. But Pennsylvanians are familiar by experience with the sect. So early as 1683 many families of Mennonites yielding to an invitation of WILLIAM PENN settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, and in 1698 more families of them came and took up their abodes in and near Germantown. The most extensive Mennonite immigration, however, took place in 1709, "when the Spanish war of succession raged on the Rhine and in the Netherlands and drove them from their homes." They settled down all over the Eastern counties of the State where they speedily converted the wilderness into productive farms and smiling gardens. They are now divided into several sects, but they all retain the essential peculiarities of character, habit and doctrine they brought with them from Europe. In his forcible speech in the Senate the other day, Mr. Senator CAMERON, a most competent witness we need not say, dwelt with equal justice and eloquence on the agricultural and manifold other virtues of the Pennsylvania Mennonites.

A CHICAGO inventor has in his brain a novel plan of railway travel. He does not describe it fully, deeming it inexpedient to do so, but from what he says it may be inferred that his system contemplates an elevated shaft or rail, from which light passenger cars are to be suspended, and over (or rather under) which they are to be propelled at the rate of over one hundred miles an hour. As the cars will be swung in air, sufficiently high to avoid all obstructions, no danger would be apprehended from accidents at crossings, collisions with country wagons, running over cattle, and the like. There would be no delays from land slides, heavy snows, and other causes which now impede railway travel. In other words, the passengers would speed along, perfectly indifferent as to what might be below them, and with the assurance of entire safety from accident. The inventor thinks the plan entirely practicable, and in this age of progress and invention we may be prepared for almost anything, no matter how marvelous.

THE subject of assessment of property for taxation has recently been discussed at a meeting held in New York State, in Seneca county, at which the various State and County Assessors and Supervisors attended. They compared notes in reference to the different standards of valuations adopted in different parts of the State, and found that they varied from one-third to eighty per cent. of the actual value of real estate, and from one-third to par on personal property. There was a good deal of discussion on the subject, and a resolution was finally adopted in favor of assessing all property which was subject to taxation at its actual value.

Surveyors have long been on their guard against pen-knives, watch chains, buttons or iron rivets in the magnifier used to read graduations, but to this list must now be added the new watches in which the movements are made of nickel, which are almost as powerful in attracting the needle as if these movements were of iron.

ETERNITY AND TIME.

I saw eternity, the other night,
Like a great ring of pure and endless light;
All calm, as it was bright.
And round beneath, time, in hours, days and years,
Driven by the spheres,
Like a vast shadow moved, in world
And all her train were hurled.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The weather was admirably "various," yesterday. When people grew tired of rain, they were treated to snow.

Dana, being the chief of sinners, believes in *in-ciner-ation*.

Foth of those "Governors" still wear their war paint.

A St. Louis paper takes a lawyer to task for alluding to it in its corporate capacity as a "she."

It is now ascertained, by a Canadian, that rubber can be profitably manufactured from milkweed gum.

Snow drifts ten feet deep are among the attractions which Northern Vermont offers the early tourist.

Laura Fair recently visited Cincinnati, and no one interviewed her upon the woman's movement.

Inasmuch as the New York *Herald* sustains the veto, what is the use of any further fuss on the subject?

Emerson was not asked to accept the Rectorship of the University of Glasgow, but merely to become a candidate for it.

There is something in Arkansas besides gubernatorial competition. Gold and silver discoveries have recently been made there.

Mark Twain's next book will have "England and the English" for its subject. There was a Marked Wane in his "Gilded Age."

The ocean banks at Long Branch, opposite the President's cottage, are crumbling away, from the action of the waves. Will he veto them?

"Owing to the press of advertising matter we have been compelled to crowd Mr. Bailey out of this country." So says the Danbury *News*.

Governor Kemper, in a message to the Virginia Legislature, recommends the appointment of a commission to prepare a new Constitution.

Good. The House Committee on Public Lands has decided to report adversely upon all the bills before them granting lands to railroads.

Congressman McKee, who denies that he is a "legislative pumpkin-head" ought to be squashed for his recent bullying exhibitions of temper.

In consequence of the veto Canadians say they shall now look for the sharpest run of American competition with their manufactures ever yet known.

Over-zeal. The managers of the Louisville lottery are still industriously "carding" the newspapers to prove that the scheme was not a swindle.

A new group of fossil animals have been found in the miocene beds of Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Nebraska. Their simple name is *brontotherium ingens*.

And now it is denied that Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is a Hebrew, as many have supposed. It is certain that he is a mighty poor Christian, however.

Nothing remains of the American colony which went to the Holy Land several years ago to reform the Turks and rebuild the Temple, but the site of their settlement.

It is said the name of Darwin is never spoken in Switzerland but with awe. But then the Swiss are a staid and sober people, and not addicted to cutting monkey-shines.

The latest "inter-State" project in Congress is to establish a uniform rate of interest throughout the United States. A *prorata* distribution of the weather will be next in order.

Over one hundred vessels cleared from the port of New York for foreign ports last week, about one-half of which were for Europe and the rest for the West Indies and South America.

"The uncertain glory of an April day,
Which now shows all the glory of the sun,
And by and by a cloud takes all away."

Nevertheless it is springtime. The almanac says so.

Out in Michigan, the other day, a cat awoke three sleepers in a burning house, by clawing at their faces, thus averting a terrible catastrophe. The feelin' animal did it a purr-pus.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the month up to last Saturday were $6,911,975, and indicate eight and one-fourth millions for the whole month, being somewhat in excess of last year.

It is expected by the friends of international coinage that Congress will, at an early day, reduce the weight of its standard gold coinage by the small amount of three-tenths of one per cent.

Bald mountain has a fresh fit of ague, and the North Carolinians are again in a fever of excitement. We hope it will "erupt" in August, and then the Republicans will carry the State, sure.

There is more shipbuilding going on at the present time in the East than in any previous year since 1861. Nearly every yard has one, and some of them two or three vessels in process of construction.

The Nashville Southern Newspaper Union and the Georgia Press Association have passed an act prohibiting their members from exchanging with or clipping from "patent" outside or inside papers.

The iron ore prospects at Marquette for the season are not flattering, and there is talk of shutting down in some of the oldest mines. Appearances do not indicate shipments of more than one-third the usual quantity.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has presented a memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for a new geological survey of the State. Forty years have passed since the last survey, and it is certainly time for another.

PERSONAL.

A Washington correspondent says that Nilsson made things lively at the Arlington Hotel while she was there. She refused to occupy her room until it was newly furnished, and made many displays of bad temper.

The Crown Prince Leleiohoku, of the Sandwich Islands, is advised by a local journal to go abroad and get polished up a little before he comes to the throne. Girls, he is unmarried. Won't one of you volunteer to do the polishing?

The recent cable dispatch that the first officer of L'Amerique, Christian, had committed suicide, is shown to be worthless at the office of the French line, where it is stated that no officer named Christian was in the employ of the company.

William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State, has gone to Europe on official business of a somewhat general character, affecting the various legations. This gentleman has, for perhaps forty years, been employed in the Department of State.

The son of the Brownings is said to be remarkable for the versatility of his genius, displaying almost equal talent in painting, music and literature. He is now in Leipzig studying art; a capital subject for Mr. Dalton to seize upon in proof of his theory, and surely the only true theory, that genius is inherited.

Here is a little bit of news from Marshland, Staten Island: "Twelve ladies residing in this village visited the saloon of Tunis Van Pelt, yesterday, and held a prayer meeting there, after which Van Pelt promised to close his place if the ladies would find him some other occupation." Van Pelt was but the other day a leader in the Ohio crusade movement.

Dr. Kenealy, foreseeing most probably that his career as a barrister is ended, has turned his attention to journalism, and the first number of a weekly paper edited by him made its appearance to-day. It is entitled the *Englishman*, and is to be "a journal of law, politics and religion." He announces his intention to be Redresser-General of Wrongs to the British public. In this capacity he will find plenty to do.

A lady correspondent of the *Golden Age* recently tried to persuade Miss Hosmer to allow her to look at the great group the American sculptress is making for the Centennial, but all the latter would do or say was this: "My subject is the words of Mr. Lincoln, 'If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong.' Those words are classic, and they are my inspiration. There are two figures in the group—there. I'll not tell you another word, and I'll not let you see it."

Out West the confusion concerning the personality of Hon. W. B. Washburn, the newly-elected Senator from Massachusetts, is worse confounded. The Saginaw (Michigan) *Enterprise* gravely informs its readers that he was once "Minister to France, where he remained during the memorable Franco-Prussian war, and upon his return to this country was elected to the Governorship of his State." This discovery in current biography at once nettled its local contemporary, the *Courier*, which in its turn declared that its contemporary was stupidly ignorant, and had confounded William B. Washburn with Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, who "was the oldest consecutive member of Congress when Grant made him Secretary of State *on the death of William H. Seward.*"

Centennial on the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1874.

To the Editor of the Tattsburgh Commercial:

We are on the threshold of a great anniversary. This is, emphatically, the Centennial of the nation. The war of the Revolution virtually commenced in 1774. Hostilities first began on the Upper Ohio, *not* in Massachusetts Bay; the first battle was fought at the mouth of the Kanawha, October 10, 1774, *not* at Lexington in April, 1775. This, then, being the real centenary of the nation—the year filled with events which culminated in the first battle of the Revolution at Point Pleasant—it behooves the people of the Upper Ohio Valley to properly commemorate the important event which terminated in the Declaration of Independence and final establishment of the republic. It is due to the generations who have passed away—to the memory of the brave men and women who threaded the wilderness, and step by step drove back the savage, reclaiming the land and maintaining their right to the soil and their privilege to live. It is due to the claims of history that some concerted demonstration be made in behalf and recognition of events and incidents which lie deep around the foundations of our national existence.

The history of the Upper Ohio, of one hundred years ago, is full of startling events—with the opening of that eventful spring, the Western Indians—representatives of that Titanic race who have left the impress of great and imperishable names on your rivers, hills and running brooks—prepared to extirpate the few and feeble frontier settlements, along the Ohio and affluents. Better councils sought to prevail, among Christian and friendly Indians, but the red man was implacable, and death trembled upon the atmosphere. One unprovoked and cruel act precipitated the catastrophe so much dreaded. The diabolical "affair" at Yellow Creek (as some writers mildly term the murder of Logan's kindred), hastened the event so much apprehended. Still, war was imminent. John Conally admonished the settlers that the Indians were threatening, and advised caution. April, with its balmy winds, refreshing showers and opening flowers, found the settlers gathering in the little stockades and Conally active. George Rogers Clarke, the distinguished conqueror of Southern Illinois—"the Hannibal of the West"—was near the Little Kanawha *en route* for Kentucky, which he subsequently settled and saved—resorted with his companions to Zane's little fort at the mouth of Wheeling. There, too, came Cresap, (the man whose name has, perhaps, been more unjustly aspersed than any other in the history of the times. Conally was right; trouble was brooding, and a general Indian war threatening. There were elements at work, which neither the Indians nor settlers properly understood or appreciated. There was an invisible power exerting its quiet influence among the savages—the power which was to crush the spirit of liberty then struggling for utterance all over the Colonies. Conally, the vicegerent of the Crown, on the Upper Ohio,—the friend and a representative of Dunmore, was preparing for that which he knew was to follow—rupture between the Colonies and mother government.

We cannot here discuss this question, which, we may remark, is still held in doubt by some historians; but we will state that there is no point more clearly established than that Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, very early in the Colonial Rebellion—nearly one year before its outbreak at Bacon's—"sniffed trouble in the breeze," and, with true loyal devotion, sought to avert or defeat it. Dr. Conally, in his operations at the forks of the Ohio (changing Fort Pitt into *Fort Dunmore*), looked alone to these ends. Settlers were to be corrupted or snubbed (see his order to Cresap, at Cat Fish); Indians were to be inflamed; settlers were to be scattered or forced. If the settlers on the Ohio did not openly rebel as early as the Colonists in the East, it does not follow that they were less patriotic. They did not suffer to the extent of citizens along the seaboard; they did not feel the oppressions complained of so directly; still, they were alive to growing troubles, and but one sentiment pervaded the ranks of Lewis' army at Point Pleasant, and that was that Dunmore had betrayed them and sought to have the gallant little army destroyed by the combined Indian forces! That was the feeling in the West in the fall of 1774, and it was true.

The months of April and May, 1774, were active periods along the Upper Ohio. The sparse settlements were deserted, the people resorting to their often improvised forts and block-houses. Wheeling was an important point. Tomlinson, at Grave creek, was the lowest of these primitive places of defense. Late in April or early in May (dates are conflicting and not always reliable), some Indians (supposed to have been Shawanese chiefs returning from a conference at Fort Pitt) were killed and were discovered hugging the Island opposite Wheeling; were pursued and fired upon at Captina, twenty miles below. Of the pursuing party was Clarke, afterwards the distinguished General of the West, and Cresap, whose name has been so unfavorably associated with the speech of Logan.

Soon after (here dates are again at variance), a party of unrestrained frontiersmen at Baker's (nearly opposite Yellow creek) basely betrayed and murdered the family and kindred of Logan. The act has been designated as of unmitigated perfidy and cruelty. That it led to and precipitated the "war of 1774," "Logan's war," or "Cresap's war," as variously termed, there can scarcely be a doubt.

In this view of the case, and in the absence of any arrangement for a general celebration of the Centennial at the forks of the Ohio, I would suggest that a celebration take place at or near the scene of the massacre, and steps there and then taken to perpetuate the events growing out of the acts on the Ohio in the summer and fall of 1774. Let a *monument* suitably commemorative of the times and occasion be erected. I send the suggestion from the Nation's Capital, and will agree to back it up in a substantial manner. I think there should be two celebrations on the Ohio—one at some point between Wheeling and Pittsburg, the other at Point Pleasant.

In the absence of positive dates (John Sappington, who was present at the Logan murder, and is charged with killing Logan's brother, says it was May 24th), I would suggest, as the date fails so near that of "Decoration Day," that the latter be made to subserve a good historical cause, by uniting it in this manner. If a few gentlemen at Pittsburgh or Wellsville will undertake to manage the matter, it can be done, and some slight recognition of the important historical anniversary be had. Let us do justice to Logan, the great chieftain, Tah-goh-jate.

"Who is there to mourn for Logan?"

I would further suggest that your distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. James Veech, be selected to do the honors of oratior. He will furnish a rich historical treat. Trusting that this hurried suggestion may not fall unheeded, but be warmly responded to, I am

Respectfully, W. DEH.

The Little Massachusetts Demon.

The record of the boy murderer Pomeroy is extraordinary. He is fifteen years of age. His last victim, whom he stabbed and horribly mutilated and then threw into a marsh, was four years of age. His previous victims were many. One was a son of Mr. Payne, of Chelsea, who was, about Christmas, 1871, taken by Pomeroy to Powder Horn Hill, stripped naked, tied to a beam, beaten with a rope, and left helpless. Tracey Hayden, another boy, was, on February 21, 1872, stripped, tied up, and beaten with a board and rope, by which means all his teeth were knocked out, the bridge of his nose broken, and other more serious injuries inflicted. Johnny Balch was enticed to Powder Horn Hill soon afterfully, in 1872, stripped, gagged, tied to a beam, beaten, and then taken to a salt water creek and washed. Robert Gould, in September of the same year, was taken from South Boston to the vicinity of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, stripped, tied to a telegraph pole, whipped and cut with a knife in the head. Henry Austin, in August of the same year, was, at South Boston, stripped, beaten and cut in the back and groin with a knife. George Pratt, about the same time, was enticed into the cabin of a yacht at South Boston, stripped and punctured with pins and needles in different parts of his body, and left insensible and bleeding. Joseph Kennedy was about the same time taken to a place on the Old Colony road, in South Boston, and maltreated in about the same manner that the Gould boy had been. These boys were all of tender age, from seven to eleven years old. For these offenses he was sent to the Reform School in 1872, but in that institution his conduct was so good he was pardoned out February 6 last, on the petition of his mother, who is a dressmaker. He was committed without bail at Boston, on Saturday, on the charge of having murdered the boy Horace N. Miller.

A Singular Suit for Damages.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says: Messrs. Carrington & Carrington have entered suit for William H. Wilson against Rev. Daniel Draper, pastor of Union Bethel church, for damages laid at $5,000 for expelling him from the membership of the church. The plaintiff is a well-known colored man, and in his declaration states that until the commission of his grievance he had not been suspected to have been guilty of any immorality or dereliction of duty, or conduct unbecoming a gentleman or a Christain; and that for five years he had been a member of the Union Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, the rules and regulations of which he has observed, and by his walk he obtained the good opinion of the membership. He charges that the defendant, with the intention to injure his good name and bring him into public scandal and disgrace, and to deprive him of the communion and fellowship of the members and the enjoyment of the ordinances, as well as the temporal and spiritual advantages, defendant, on the 19th of April, before the congregation and people, without authority of law, and contrary to the rules and regulations of the church, declared that plaintiff was no longer a member thereof, and then and there expelled him. And by the means of said grievance caused the plaintiff to be suspected of committing some immorality, crime or misdemeanor, and of violating the rules and regulations, and for that reason members and citizens have refused to have any transaction or acquaintance with him to his damage—$5,000.

The Home of Lindley Murray.

In answer to a correspondent who desired to know whether it was true that Lindley Murray, the distinguished grammarian was born in Lebanon county, Pa., the Lebanon *Courier* says: We believe he was born in Hanover, in what was then Lancaster county, in the year 1745. He was taken to Philadelphia, while young, and received his primary education in a Friends' or Quaker academy. He was placed in a countinghouse, after having been for some time at the school named, but receiving a chastisement, like Young America, now-a-days, he ran off, and turned up in a seminary in Burlington, New Jersey. From there he went to New York where he continued his classical studies and entered a lawyer's office, and was a fellow-student with John Jay. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. When the Revolutionary war broke out his health was bad (he may have been affected with the same disease that took hold of a good many people during the late rebellion when a draft was imminent), and he retired to the country, where he remained for a time, but returning to the city he engaged in the mercantile business and accumulated a fortune by the end of the war. His health continued bad, he went to England for its benefit, purchasing an estate at Holdgate where he occupied himself with literary pursuits. He was the author of several works, but none of them gave him so much fame as his grammar. He died at Holdgate in 1826.

Do Not Persecute the Body

in sickness with medicines that depress the physical energies. What the sick principally need is an accession of vital strength to enable them to cope with the enemy that has assailed them. The diseased system should be sustained, toned, purified and regulated, and there is no medical preparation in existence so largely endowed with the properties required to effect these objects as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In ordinary practice aperient, blood-depurating, antibilious and sedative medicines are administered separately. In Hostetter's Bitters all these agents are combined, and act together in perfect harmony, so that undue debility and undue excitement are alike prevented, and the strength of the patient rallies while the disease is losing ground. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chronic constipation, intermittent fevers, general weakness, and all ailments involving physical and mental depression, this pure vegetable restorative is a sovereign remedy.

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Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Pollander, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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FAMILY MEDICINES.
MATHEWS'
SODA DRAUGHT APPARATUS,
Generator and Two Fountains,
NEW.
Will be sold very cheap, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Tin Brink, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
STILL THEY COME.
MORE NEW
Worsted Coatings,
JUST RECEIVED BY
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
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A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
Brown Linen Fancy Check Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $12; Black Doeskin, $16; Black Cloth Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
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NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Tiffany & Co
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
FIRST FLOOR.
Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Stationery.
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Bronzes, Clocks, Enameled and Gilt Articles, Mantel Sets, &c.
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Fine Porcelain Dinner and Dessert Sets. Cut and Engraved Glass, Parian Figures and Groups, Vases, Ornamental Pieces, &c.
ALL THE FLOORS CONNECTED BY ELEVATOR and STAIR CASE.
IN CALLING ATTENTION TO THEIR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, DESIRE TO BE UNDERSTOOD AS CLAIMING THAT THE ASSORTMENT IN EACH IS NOT ONLY THE BEST SELECTED AND RICHEST, BUT THAT IT IS SEVERAL TIMES LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, AND AT PRICES WHICH MUST WARRANT A PREFERENCE BY DISCRIMINATING PURCHASERS.
ALL ARTICLES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM PRICES.
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS OUT OF NEW YORK CAREFUL SELECTIONS FROM THEIR STOCK WILL BE SENT ON APPROVAL. DESCRIPTION OF WANTS AND RANGE OF PRICE SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE APPLICATION. ws

1874.
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SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
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Hat House
151 WOOD ST.
ALEX. McFARLAND,
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NOW WITH
Charles Terheyden,
130 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign.
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.
NWF

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE undersigned have been appointed Administrators of the Estate of Col. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate or having claims against the same, will please apply for settlement at the office of GEO. SHIRAS, JR., No. 66 Grant street.
R. B. PHILLIPS,
J. PATTON LYON,
W. A. TOMLINSON.
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DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
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TAMISE CLOTHS,
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ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
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BLACK SILKS,
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In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
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James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
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NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
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In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1874.

The heavy snow storm that has been falling all day has undoubtedly given a check to all local business. During such weather everybody remains indoors that can, hence the retail trade of the city comes almost to a stand-still; as the active counter business depends almost entirely on the activity of the merchant trade, dullness prevails all round.

—In general financial matters there seems to be a lull at the monetary centers, owing to the uncertainty as to future legislation, and at Washington, because neither side seem certain enough of their strength to put their opinions to the test. The only bill now before Congress is the bill passed by the House and now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. This bill is so complicated by references to past enactments that it is almost incomprehensible to those not familiar with the amended acts. In order that it may be the more readily understood, we give an analysis of the text. Section first provides:

That section 31 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved on the 3d day of June, in the year 1864," be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand, shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided for in the said section.

Under this section the banks in the redemption cities must hold a reserve of twenty-five per cent. of their deposits; the country banks fifteen per cent. of their deposits, releasing the reserve on circulation, except as provided in section third. Section second is rather complicated. It reads as follows:

That section 22 of the said act and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed: and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained; and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a national currency, secured by United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,'" approved on the 3d of June, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed; and section 21 of the original act, to which the act last aforesaid is an amendment, be and the same is hereby re-enacted.

A careful reading of the acts referred to in connection with this section gives us the following result: This section (1) repeals all existing limitations upon the volume of the bank circulation, thereby leaving room for an unlimited increase of this class of currency; (2) repeals the provision of the law which forbids any bank organized after July 12, 1870, from issuing more than $500,000 of circulating notes; (3) repeals an act which limits the issue of notes to between sixty and ninety per cent. of the paid-up capital of each bank (the amount of its capital); and (4) re-enacts a repealed law which permits each bank to issue notes to the full amount of its paid-up capital. This would materially increase the issuing capacity of the larger banks, for while banks with $500,000 capital or less can issue notes to the extent of ninety per cent. of their capital, those with a capital ranging from one to three millions can issue only seventy-five per cent. of such amount, and banks with a capital exceeding three millions can issue only sixty per cent. This modification of the law as it stands is important, inasmuch as it would tend to bring out additional circulation from all the well established banks, as well as from associations to be hereafter established; the country, therefore, would not have to wait for additional circulation until new banks were organized to issue it.

Section three is as follows:

That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, or the several acts hereinbefore referred, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted for redemption, in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Comptroller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemption whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum of United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and when such redemption shall have been so reimbursed the circulating notes so redeemed (if worn or defaced or defaced, new notes instead) shall be furnished to the respective associations from time to time, and the said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the costs of redemption and of supplying new notes in place thereof; provided, that any associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulated notes; and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000 now authorized by the existing law.

The bearing of this section on the reserve question is very important. It requires a deposit of $17,700,000 legal tenders in the Treasury as a sum to provide for redemption, which locks up this amount from general use, yet this withdrawal is compensated by a release of the reserve on circulation. The banks in the redemption cities are required to hold $24,250,000 reserve on account of circulation, and the country banks about $36,450,000; these amounts or $60,700,000 are released and $17,700,000 deposited with the Treasury, making an actual gain in circulation to the public of $43,000,000. The language of the last clause still leaves the question of the $44,000,000 "reserve" where it was when Assistant Secretary Richardson first evolved its status from his inner consciousness.

Section four provides:

That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts, in sums of not less than $10,000, with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

Section five reads as follows:

That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be so amended by requiring that each of the said associations shall keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposits are carried on, and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring the transmission or the exemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

Both the defunct Senate bill and this one seem to strike at the accumulation of money in New York city, and perhaps with justice. The examples of the brilliant speculations of Wall street certainly have a tendency to demoralize the whole country and set the business public to gambling in every conceivable manner. If it were not for the accumulation of the funds of banks outside New York, at that point speculation on so gigantic a scale would be impossible, and if a stop can be put to these transactions by the withdrawal of the bank reserves it is to be hoped the above section may become a law, no matter how severe it is on New York speculators. Many of the New York papers seem to think that if New York is hurt, the whole country will suffer equally, but we can assure them they are considerably mistaken; for had the banks of this and other cities been able to get their reserves out of New York when the panic came on last fall, there would have been no panic in the West at all. The workings of this section will be about as follows: The deposits held by the three classes of banks are: Country banks, $300,000,000; redemption cities, $160,000,000; New York city, $175,000,000.

The reserves of country banks are now about forty-five millions, three-fifths of which they can keep with their reserve agents, so that they would be required to withdraw about 20,000,000 from the redemption cities to their own vaults. The redemption cities have a reserve of forty millions, one half of which they can keep in New York, so that they would probably withdraw from New York about twenty millions. Most of these amounts would come from New York, and the drain would undoubtedly be very severe, causing a general calling in by the banks of call loans, that are usually made on stock collaterals, which in turn would compel holders either to sell their stocks on a tight money market or to negotiate new loans at higher rates of interest. In the long run the result to the country, as a whole, would be beneficial.

Section sixth reads as follows:

That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the Treasury in payment or deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the charter number of the associations by which they are severally issued.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 28, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¼	113¼	113⅝	113⅝	113	113
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123⅝	....	123⅝	....	123¼	....
5-20's, 1862	118¾	....	118¾	....	121¾	....
5-20's, 1864	120⅛	....	120	....	120⅜	....
5-20's, 1865	121	....	121⅛	....	120⅝	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅜	....	119⅝	....	120	....
5-20's, 1867	120	....	12	....	120⅜	....
5-20's, 1868	120	....	120	....	120⅜	....
10-40's	114⅜	....	115	....	115	....
10-40's, coupons	115	....	115	....	115⅛	....
Currency 6's	117	....	117⅝	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	115¼	....	115¼	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton	35	....	35	....	....	14¼
Western Union Tel	72¾	73	73⅝	74	74⅛	74⅜
Panama	....	107¼	....	107⅜	....	108
Quicksilver	....	25	....	....	....	25
Pacific Mail	43⅝	44	45	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Merchants Union Ex	....	....	....	15	....	....
Adams Express	....	96	....	97	....	96
Wells-Fargo Express	....	75⅝	....	75⅝	....	75⅝
American Express	....	57	....	57	....	....
United States Ex	....	66	....	67⅝	....	65¼
New York Central	98⅛	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36	36¼	36¼
Michigan Central	....	87	....	....	....	87
Michigan Southern	76⅜	77¼	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜
Illinois Central	....	102	....	101	....	100⅜
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	....	87	....	....	....	87
Chicago & Northw'n	46⅜	46⅝	46⅞	47	47⅛	47¼
Do. preferred	....	64	....	64	....	....
Rock Island	99⅜	99¼	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
St. Paul	27⅜	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Wabash	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Do. preferred	....	78	....	79	....	....
Chicago & Alton	....	102	....	....	102⅜	....
C., C. & I. C.	....	75	....	76	76	76
Boston, Hart'd & Erie	....	15	....	14	....	....
Ohio & Miss	....	126	....	126⅜	....	....
Terre Haute	....	10	....	10	....	....
Tenn. State bonds	....	....	....	84¼	85	....
Do., new	....	....	....	86	....	....
South Carolina, April	....	....	....	15	....	15
Do., new, July	....	....	....	7	....	7
Missouri 6s	....	....	....	94¼	....	94¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 28, 1874.

REMARKS—The unprecedented storm put an almost universal damper upon the transaction of business to-day, and in the majority of cases merchants on Liberty street reported a dullness in trade almost amounting to a suspension of business, which was attributed in every case to the forbidding weather. Under such circumstances, of course we have but little to report. There are no changes in quotations, and the dull market which exists by stress of the weather, affords slight opportunity for comment. We can, however, safely say that the trade of the past two weeks has shown that as soon as the elements will allow, the market will regain its wonted activity.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	2,641	Cheese, pks	105
Corn, sacks	157	Wheat, sacks	128
Rye, sacks	129	Oats, sacks	932
Butter, pks	25	Bacon, tres	101
Potatoes, bush	1,620		

The following quotations are the rates realized on wholesale lots, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged:

APPLES—We quote $5 50@6 00 for choice; common brands at $2 50@3 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ₱ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Market firm and steady. The advance of ¼c in hams has not been strictly adhered to, and while the card rates are 15½c for canvassed and 13½c for smoked cured, dealers generally ask the old rates. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 15½c; extra sugar cured hams, 13½c; canvassed, ₱ lb, 9¾c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvass, ₱ lb, 12¾c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 12c; dried beef; canvassed, 17c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 16½c; beef tongues, 20c; do, ₱ doz ₱ 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8¾c; rib sides, do, 10c; short ribbed do, 10¼c; clear sides, do, 10c; mess pork, ₱ bbl $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 8c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 10½c; 5-lb pails, do, 12½c; buckets, do, 12¾c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 13½c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 13¾c; in 3-lb pails, do, 14½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 14½c; in 6-lb pails, do, 14c; ham sausage ₱ lb, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 80@85c.

BUTTER—The receipts of butter are quite free. Prime to choice roll finds very ready sale at 32@35c ₱ lb; solid packed dull and unchanged as ready sale, and is sold a little lower; choice dairy is quoted at 34@37c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 50 ₱ bush, fair to good $2 00@2 20.

BROOM—Sales at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $4 ₱ doz; No. 5, $5 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@50c ₱ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1 ₱ cans $1 40 ₱ per dozen; 2 ₱ cans $1 90; ½ ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $27 50; 10 ₱ cans, boxes, $40 00.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 13@13½c per gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

CORN GOODS.—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10¼c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata, 9¾c; Penn, 9½c; per bag, bushel bags 35c; do 2¼, 42c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 24c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9¾@10¼c ₱ lb; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides 8¾@9c; shoulders 7@7¾c. Country lard 10c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or $6 00 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—Market steady, with quotations unchanged. We quote: Young America, 13½c; Nutmeg, 12c. Prime to choice Ohio new, 10@12c. New York Goshen, 15½@19c. Receipts of new Ohio cheese light, but not in excess of the demand.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales apples at 9@11c ₱ lb; peaches, mixed, 10@11c; new do, halves, 13@14c; blackberries 16@17c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is still steady with quotations at 17@18c, with some parties holding for still higher figures.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $22; No. 1 mess do, $35; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 50; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel out of market. Lake Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; do, 75c.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No 1 ₱ lb 75c; No. 2 ₱ lb, 65c.

FLOUR—The market is very firm and an active trade is reported. Prices remain as last week's report, with sales as follows: No 3 extra $6 00@6 25 ₱ bbl; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 75@7 00; red winter wheat $6 50@7; Rye flour $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Grocers report trade very dull today. There is an advance of a cent in roasted Rio coffee, which we give below. The dullness, we are happy to say, is attributable entirely to the state of the weather. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; ordinary 24c; mixed lots at associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulated notes; and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $400,000,000 now authorized by the existing law.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Loomis & Co	482
Liberty W	Liberty O. W	320
J. N. Young	American O. W	987
Bushnell	Model O. W	469
Total		86,428

Crude Oil Received by River.

The amount of oil received by river in this city from the 6th of April to the 28th, of April, 1874, was 84,170 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 28, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Worden, F. & Co., Philla.	326
National Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co, Philla.	367
Warden & O	Warden, F. & Co., Philla	53
Wormser, M. & Co	Waring Bros., Philla., canvass	100
J. A McKee & Sons	Waring Bros, Philla	100
Total		1,348

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1874.

Total exports of produce for the week $7,295,229, an increase over last week of $2,985,976. Customs receipts, $278,000.

MONEY

easy at 3@4 per cent. on call; prime business paper 6@7 per cent.

STERLING

weaker, with actual business at 487 for sixty days, and 490 for sight.

GOLD

closed at 113, the lowest point of day; the highest price being 113⅝. Carrying rates 2@4 per cent., and finally 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $278,000. Clearings, $71,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong at the best prices made.

U. S. coupons 1881	121¾	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	118¾	5-20s, 1868	120¾
5-20s, 1864	120¾	New 5s	117
5-20s, 1865	121⅞	10-40s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	120	Currency 6s	119½

STATE BONDS

Missouri 6s	94½	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	84½	North Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	84	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	34		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds strong. Stocks opened strong and advanced and at after the first board from ½ to 2½ per cent., this last for Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Northwest common, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and St. Paul. During the closing hours of business the market suffered a slight relapse from the extreme buoyancy and activity of the earlier hours of the day, but closed steady with a fractional recovery in some cases. New York Central and Pacific Mail were exceptionally strong at final close. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock, 200,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Union, 49,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 New York Central, 10,000 Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore, and 5,500 Northwest common.

Canton	60	St. Paul preferred	58
U. S. Telegraph	14⅝	Wabash	42¼
Quicksilver	23	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	97¼	Fort Wayne	96
Wells, Fargo & Co	75¼	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	66¼	Do preferred	103
Pacific Mail	45⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	26¼
New York Central	98⅝	Cleve., Col. & Cin	60
Erie	36¾	Do preferred	86
Do preferred	56	Hurlington & Q	102
Harlem	125½	Lake Shore	77¼
Do preferred	128	Panama	25½
Michigan Central	87	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh	87½	Union Pacific	34¼
Northwestern	46¾	Central Pac. bonds	94¼
Do preferred	66	Mariposa	16¾
Rock Island	100⅛	Hartford & Erie	15⅛
New Jersey Central	73⅜	Western Union Tel	74¼
St. Paul	37¾	Bankers' bills	487½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring at $1 29; No. 2, $1 24¼@1 24¾; seller May, $1 26¾; seller June; No. 3, $1 16¼. Rejected corn 62@62½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 91c. Oats steady with moderate demand: No. 2, 46c; regular seller May; rejected 45c. Barley dull and prices nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and market unsettled; $16 10 cash or seller May, $16 25 seller June, April and May unsettled and $16 25 cash or seller May. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices for shoulders, and sales 25c spot, 5c to arrive May; 6.5c seller June all packed; 7½c seller June and 9@9½c for cut. Oats are still firm at former prices—9@9½c for white, and 8@8½c for mixed. Rye steady at 81 @5.

HOGS—Growth of 1870 ₱ lb 3¾@3½c; old stock 1@1½c. Trade moderately active.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 13@14c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 30@1 40; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl; sets $3 00@3 00 ₱ bush.

POULTRY, LIVE—Chickens per pair 80@90c; turkeys $2 00@4 00; geese $1 00@1 50; ducks 90c@$1 00; pigeons 30@40c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow $7 50, white $5 00.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are quoted at $1 20@1 25 on track; $1 30@1 40 to sell out of store; Early Rose $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

SALT—Car lots, per bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 per bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½@7c ₱ lb. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—We quote at $1 00@1 03 per gallon.

WOOL—There is little in the market, and the stray offers that find their way to sell are as follows: Fleece, washed, 48@52c ₱ lb; tub washed 5½@56c; unwashed 30@38c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Cotton, flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 63@65c. Oats steady at 48@52c. Rye steady with moderate demand at $1 08. Barley dull but unchanged; No. 2 at $1 45 unchanged. Pork quiet at 14¾@15c. Butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork active for seller June; sales for Southern shipment at $17 00. Lard quiet and firm; steam 10c; kettle 10½c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 8½c, spot; clear sides 9½c. Bacon steady at 7@8½@9½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 93c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Flour quiet at unchanged. Wheat firm; Howard street and Western superfine $4 60@5 00; extra $6 00@6 60. Wheat firm; choice amber $1 85@1 86. Corn firm; 70@80 Western mixed, 85c; new do, 83c. Oats steady; Western mixed 60@62c; white 65@68c. Provisions steady. Pork $17 37. Bulk shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides 9@9¼c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¾c. Lard 10¾c. Western butter firm at 28@32c. Coffee quiet and firm at 20¼@21¼c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 00. Wool very dull and unchanged; market bare.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Business was light with agents and jobbers alike, owing to the stormy weather. The market for cotton goods steady, agents' prices unchanged but jobbing quotations irregular. Medium bleached shirtings in fair demand. Prints not so quick. Printed shirtings fairly active. Dress goods move steadily. Shawls and hosiery dull. The auction rooms were well attended, and fair prices rule for foreign goods.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 28.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 46; extra do $1 74; amber $1 48¾; seller May $1 48¾; seller June $1 52¾. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; high mixed 74c seller May, 72c seller June; no grade 71@72c; low mixed 72c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 56c; No. 2, 52½c; Michigan 53½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork $17 00. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides 8¾@9c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; sides 9¾@10c. Sugar cured hams 13¾@14c. Lard in tierce 10¼c; in keg 10¾c. Whisky 93c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—Cotton quiet at 14½@15¾c. Corn firm at 58c. Oats quiet at 45@47½c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 98c.

MERCHANTS' Exchange National Bank,
OF NEW YORK.
Chartered in 1829. Re-organized in 1865.
Capital, $1,000,000; Surplus, $300,000.
WM. A. THOMSON, Pres't.
JNO. G. DAVIS, Vice Pres't.
ALLEN S. APGAR, Cashier.

Accounts respectfully solicited from Merchants, Manufacturers, Banks and Bankers throughout the Country.

All Remittances promptly advised and Statements rendered monthly. ws

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. F. PEARS, R. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

BARBOUR'S
Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil,
ONLY 25 CENTS PER GALLON.
BARBOUR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Also, Agents for TESSY'S PATENT REFLECTING LAMP BURNER.
Office, No. DUQUESNE WAY.

KEELER'S SCALES.
ABOVE GROUND, QUICK WEIGHER, PIT SCALES, &c., all sizes. The manufacture and sale of the above scales are continued by the Administrator. The excellency of this construction is unsurpassed, while their adaptability to the various uses required of weighing machinery is unequalled. Repair Shop, 36 Water street.
Office—3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
sw H. J. KEELER, Administrator.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1874.

REMARKS—We have nothing very new or important for our readers this morning in regard to oil. The weather was such that outdoor transactions to a certain extent were suspended. Dealers generally report a firm market with an upward tendency in prices. Oil at the principal points is slowly but steadily improving in price. As to the shutting down process, sufficient time has not yet intervened to form anything like a correct opinion what will be the result.

CRUDE.

The market was steady but not very active. Prices are unsettled, but tending upward. We quote at

PARKER'S:

Union, $2 05; United, $2 00@2 02½; other lines, $2 00 ₱ bbl.

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at C. & P. R. R. station, $1 68; at wells, $1 26. Market firm, tending upward.

REFINED.

Holders are asking an advance of 1@3¼c over yesterday's prices. The rates at the works f. o. b. are 13@15½c ₱ gallon. In a jobbing way at the usual advance.

Philadelphia—Spot 15¾c; May 16c; June 16½c

New York—Spot 15¾c; first half May 16¼c; last half 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; country $1 65; city $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, April 28.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper end the market was $2 05@2 07½. The market at Oil City was quoted at $2 12½@2 15. The Parker's market was quiet and nothing was doing at $2 00 for Union; United at wells was $1 72½; grant immediate shipment $1 92½. The home refined market was 83c in bulk, and 13c in barrels. Benzine was $1 75@2 00. Sales:

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$2 05
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 07½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....2 12½
1,500 bbls, Oil City, spot.....2 15
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, spot.....2 00
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, spot.....1 72½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, grant immediate.....1 92½

NEW YORK, April 28, closing 27.—The market was quiet. Oil was offered sparingly at strong prices, with moderate inquiry. Crude in bulk 7¾@7¾c. Refined 15¾c spot; 16c first half May; 16½c last half do; 3,000 bbls, sold for vessels to be ready May 1st to 15th, 16c. Cases 26@27c. Naphtha 9@9¼c. Philadelphia steady; refined 15¾c bid prompt; 15¾c bid first half May; and nominally 16c last half do.

TIDIOUTE, April 28.—The market is firm at $1 75 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 28.—The market is very firm at about $1 95@1 97½.

OIL CITY, April 28.—The market quiet at $2 12½@2 15.

ROUSEVILLE, April 28.—Market firm and held at $1 95.

TITUSVILLE, April 28.—Crude very firm at $2 07½ at wells.

PARKER'S, April 28.—Market quiet; Union $2 05; United $2 00@2 02½; other lines $2 00.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The market is quiet; S. W. 15¾c; crude 7¾c; cases 19½c; sales none. Futures: May 16c; June 16¼c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	Loomis & Co	482
Liberty W	Liberty O. W	320
N. Young	American O. W	987
Bushnell	Model O. W	469
Total		86,428

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 28, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Worden, F. & Co., Philla.	326
National Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co, Philla.	367
Warden & O	Warden, F. & Co., Philla	53
Wormser, M. & Co	Waring Bros., Philla., canvass	100
J. A McKee & Sons	Waring Bros, Philla	100
Total		1,348

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Manhattan	April 28	Liverpool.
Calabria	April 29	Liverpool.
Batavia	May 2	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	May 2	France.
Cornwall	May 2	Bristol.
Glamorgan	May 2	Cardiff.
Minnesota	May 5	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 6	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio	April 30	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Nova Scotia	April 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, April 28, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 5 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE —OR‡ Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Beonville	8	3	—0	6	Calm.	Fair.
Brownsville	12	8	—3	0	W.	Hvy. rain.
Brunswick	4	11	—0	4	N. E.	Clear.
Cairo	47	0	—0	4	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	41	8	14	4	N.	Cloudy.
Confluence	9	6	—1	8	N. E.	Hvy. rain.
Davenport	6	7	+0	4	N.	Clear.
Evansville	31	7	—0	9	N.	Lt. rain.
Dubuque	9	8	+0	7	N.	Fair.
Freeport	5	8	—0	7	N. E.	Hy. snow.
Helena	42	0	+0	10	N. W.	Cloudy.
Hermann	9	7	+0	7	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	9	6	—0	9	N.	Clear.
Kansas City	9	0	—0	4	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	7	0	+0	6	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	9	10	+0	8	N.	Clear.
Lexington	6	0	—0	11	N.	Clear.
Leclaire	5	5	+0	2	N.	Clear.
Morg'n'n	6	11	—0	2	N. W.	Lt. rain.
Louisville	13	2	+1	2	N. W.	Lt. rain.
Marietta	22	1	+2	2	N. W.	Hvy. rain.
Memphis	34	9	+3	0	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	34	2	—0	10	N. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	9	0	—0	9	N. W.	Hvy. rain.
Omaha	5	7	+0	1	Calm.	Fair.
Palatka	46	3	—0	2	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	13	10	—2	0	N. E.	Lt. rain.
Plattsm'th	0	2	—0	1	N. E.	Fair.
Shreveport	30	2	+0	2	N. W.	Fair.
St. Joseph	4	5	—0	3	N. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	18	1	—0	1	N.	Fair.
St. Paul	8	11	—0	1	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	45	7	+0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Warsaw	6	10	+0	2	N. W.	Clearing.
Yankton	10	2	—0	3	S.	Fair.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 28, 1874.

River rising, with seventeen feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 57 degrees at 6:30 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 28, 1874.

Rained steadily all day. River twenty-three feet and stationary. Departed—Mallie Ragon, for Pittsburgh, S

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

APRIL 28, 1874.

	Cents.
Mrs. Eliza Baker, Blanket Hill, Pa.	3
Frank May, Plainfield, Wis.	3
Chas. Vire, Youngstown, O.	3
Wm. S. Williams, Black Band, O.	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Text Book Question.

I ook agent: in this city and Allegheny are industrious y engaged in circulating a remonstrance against the bill now before the Legislature providing for uniformity in the text books used in the public schools. They, of course, look to their own interests—not the people's.

Hearing Postponed.

The hearing on the motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Liberty avenue Commissioners from proceeding with the fill at Thirty-third street, came up before Judge Sterrett yesterday afternoon, but was postponed until Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, the defendants agreeing to do no work in front of the property of the plaintiffs until the case is heard.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Monongahela Water Company	$33 00
Monongahela Water Company	33 50
Monongahela Water Company	33 75
Monongahela Water Company	40 25
Third National Bank	138 00
Western Insurance Company	60 50

Suit for Damages.

Mrs. Martin, wife of John Martin, deceased, has instituted a suit for damages against Messrs. Barton & Kreyy, contractors for the paving of Penn avenue. The husband of the plaintiff, who was in the employ of the defendants, was killed near East Liberty, in August last, by the caving in of a sand or gravel bank, where he was at work at the time, and it is alleged that the accident resulted from the negligence of the contractors in not protecting the bank so as to prevent it giving way.

Bible Society.

The Young Men's Bible Society of this county held their annual meeting on Monday evening, when the reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, Secretary, Managers and Agent were presented. During the year 7,929 families were visited, and 2,310 bibles were given away or sold. The railroad cars, jail, station-houses, penitentiary, Dixmont, steamboats, Allegheny Poor House and the Reform School each received a portion of these. One hundred and one bibles, printed in Chinese, were distributed to the Chinese laborers at Beaver Falls, and seem to be much appreciated by them.

The Counterfeit Nickels.

John Earll, John Eaton and Beulah Eaton, arrested in Crawford county for making and passing counterfeit nickels, had a hearing before the United States Commissioner yesterday, and were committed to jail in default of bail. A messenger in the employ of Hamilton & Benson testified to the visit of Beulah Eaton's house on Thursday last and purchased a lot of bogus nickels. John Earll was in the house at the time. Witness also testified to finding the indle, dies, etc., and some material of which the coin was made. Mr. Benson was also examined as a witness. The case was clearly made out.

Meeting of Pittsburgh Presbytery.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery convened in its regular Spring session yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian church, South Side. Rev. W. G. Humphrey, pastor. Rev. W. O. Campbell, Moderator, preached the opening sermon, which was both timely and practical and was well delivered. At the close of the religious exercises Rev. S. R. Fisher was elected Moderator. Calls were made as follows: Grace church, Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. Saunders; Fairview church, Rev. E. F. Hyde; Chartier's church, Rev. M. H. Bradley; Mt. Pisgah church, Rev. G. W. Bean; Central church, Pittsburgh, Rev. John M. Smith. Rev. Wm. Brown was elected temporary clerk.

At the afternoon session Rev. Wm. McKibben, of the Minersville church, was granted permission to accept the call extended to him by the church at St. Paul, Minnesota. At session this afternoon at three o'clock was fixed as the time for holding the election for commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets at St. Louis, Mo., next month, and nominations were made. The transaction of routine business the Presbytery adjourned.

FOREPAUGH'S NURSERY.

The East Liberty Exhibition—The Storm Chills the Rhinoceros and Benumbs the Elephant—Heavy Requisition for Army Blankets—Chattering Monkeys, Freezing Birds and Shivering Camels.

Manager Forepaugh had his magnificent Aggregation at the appointed place in East Liberty yesterday morning, and was ready for the usual promised exhibition, but circumstances which no one could have foretold a week ago, prevented the enjoyment which the Easterners had anticipated.

The Forepaugh menagerie collection consists in great part of birds and beasts from the tropics; the hottest weather of our midsummer is comfortably cool for them; even with our early spring is unpleasantly frigid. Imagine, then, the horrors—the profound wretchedness—of these exoties to the raw winds which swept over us yesterday! To have opened the cages and kept them open all day, would have been death to large numbers of the curiosities. So Mr. Forepaugh wisely decided to devote the day to keeping his show warm, and here was

WHERE THE FUN CAME IN.

Daylight of Tuesday dawned upon the sickest lot of "attractions" ever seen. At five o'clock the monkeys began their matins. Huddled in groups of three or four and vainly endeavored to extract warmth from each other, they chattered falsetto monkey-profanity with great force and earnestness. Two eight lions and lionesses accompanied the exercises with a sub-base terrible and piteous to hear. The orang-outang took his stick and, walking to the end of his cage, looked earnestly for southern exposure. The Cabia Bara shook himself and stamped his web-foot with mighty anger. The horned horse *gnu* something was coming, and had, sometime during the night, come down from the air, where he usually resides, and was cursed up for self-protection. The Cheetah seemed to think he had been brought to this climate below the tropics. The Bactrian camels got their backs still further up and refused even to nibble their hillels. But of all theFreezing zoology on that snow-whitened lot,

THE ELEPHANTS

afforded most interest. Mr. Forepaugh had procured several suits of woolen plaid blankets for the comfort of his family, and at least one load must have been devoted to Romeo, Jr., and *his* family. He and Jenny Lind were completely covered with the regulation tartan. They looked like mountains of sleeping soldiers—like animated dry-houses—like anything but performing elephants. When they shivered, they shed blankets as the trees shed leaves in autumn. If they lay down they burst a few more stays—if they got up the wool was benefitted by the rise. A more comfortable set never were seen than of these gentle and graceful elephants in swaddling clothes. Our reporter says he was many times tempted, if such a combination of circumstances occurs again, he may be present to enjoy it.

THE BIRDS,

many being of the most delicate specimens from the tropics, suffered intensely, and many were removed from their cages to warmer places. There was great danger to all these frail wonders, but we are glad to know that all escaped with their lives.

As we elsewhere note, the show will positively exhibit in Birmingham to-day. Those who would like to hear the hippopotamus sneeze will be present. Soon after dinner, the old rhinoceros will take his hot foot-bath, and will doubtless be an object of unusual solicitude and fond hysterians and other sympathizers with the suffering. Don't miss of seeing the convalescent nyighan.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Led Astray" drew another very large audience last evening, notwithstanding the frightful weather. It ran more smoothly than on the first night, and was, we are sure, very acceptable to all. The scenery in the last drama is a good one and is admirably told. The author has so carefully concealed all the explanations and confidences of the plot, that the interest of spectators is secured to the end. Indeed, the interest grows with the progress of the play, culminating grandly when the wishes of every one are realized by the happy reconciliation of those who have been so unhappily led astray.

This very sensational play will be repeated every evening this week and at the Saturday matinee.

Academy of Music.

The storm had a very visible effect on the attendance at all the places of amusement last night, yet there was a fair audience at the Academy to see the diverting performances of Bullock's Royal Minstrels. These seem to grow in popularity the longer they remain. There will be a matinee this afternoon, affording a specially favorable opportunity for ladies and children to attend. The evening performance begins at eight o'clock. Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy.

Don't forget that the ushers, W. P. Gray and E. G. Trimble, have their benefit on Friday evening.

Library Hall—Kelly & Leon.

The audience at Library Hall, last evening, to hear Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, was not nearly so large as it should have been, considering the merits of the performance. The troupe, while not as large as some others, is a strong one, every member being a first-class performer in his line. Mr. Kelly sings with all his old-time sweetness, his voice showing little effects of the long usage it has been subjected to. He sings equally well, whether he essays ballads or concerted pieces. Leon, as well, there is but one Leon. As an impersonator of female characters he has no equal, and in the burlesque opera he perfectly at home. The orchestra was a good one, the marked absence of songand-dance buffoonery and horse-play being noticeable. Offenbach's new operetta, "Choufleur," was excellently done, and well received by applause.

The troupe give their last entertainment to-night; and, weather favoring, they will no doubt have a full house, as they deserve.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The crowd at Trimble's is always large, even when old Probs. does his ugly best, so that the company never has a chance of getting discouraged. Last night was no exception. The entertainment is first-class, and pleases everybody. There will be two performances to-day, matinee and evening.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

The efforts of the company at this theater are so well appreciated that the attendance never falls off. There were few empty chairs last evening. The performance is too good to be curtailed at present, the first thing on the programme to the last. There will be two entertainments to-day, afternoon and evening.

Orphans' Fair.

For an enjoyable evening, go to City Hall, where the orphans' fair is in progress. There is a promenade every evening, with music by the Mozart band and figures by Col. Christy.

Forepaugh's Aggregation.

Owing to the great storm and the bad condition of the grounds at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street, Mr. Forepaugh was unable to give the exhibitions announced for yesterday. The tents upon which the tents were to have been erected have recently been covered to a considerable depth with clay taken from the Liberty street cut, and, as a consequence, were in a terribly muddy condition. This was very unfortunate for Mr. Forepaugh, whose daily expenses are very heavy.

The great aggregation will be exhibited in Birmingham to-day, weather permitting, and all who can do so should attend. It is the best all who can do so should attend. show traveling. To-morrow, Friday and Saturday exhibitions will be given on the Union Skating Park grounds, in Allegheny City.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Allegheny to St. John's Commandery.

A Grand Testimonial.

Interesting Reminiscence of the European Crusade.

Governor Hartranft, Senator Cameron and Other Distinguished Citizens Participate——Banquet, Toasts, Etc., Etc.

The memorable crusade of Sir Knights to Europe, in the summer of 1871, has been vividly recalled to the minds of the participants, and to large numbers of the fraternity, by the presentation of a testimonial on behalf of the Allegheny Commandery to the members of St. John's Commandery, in Philadelphia, on Friday night last. The latter commandery furnished the escort from Philadelphia to New York, and their many courtesies filled the hearts of their Allegheny brethren with love and gratitude. On their return, and indeed before their journey was completed, they determined to show their appreciation of the kindness of their brethren of St. John's, in some formal and tangible manner. After various suggestions had been discussed, a testimonial was finally agreed upon, and the presentation fixed for Friday night last. The event was witnessed by delegations from Washington, Baltimore, New York, and other points, and is thus described:

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

Arriving in Philadelphia, the Sir Knights assembled at six o'clock at the Colonnade Hotel, corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, where, under the escort of the Reception Committee, headed by Sir J. C. Hutchins, they were conducted to the Temple, and thence to the Asylum, where they were shortly after joined by a delegation from Allegheny Commandery. Hearty congratulations were exchanged among the fraters, who looked upon the occasion as a reunion; and it was noticed that the following members of the crusading party were present: Thomas Palmer, P. E. C.; W. H. Sisck, Gen. E. C.; William Hamilton, E. C. and P. E. C.; James A. Shoies, Recorder; M. Reiley, Treasurer; Edward Coates; E. M. Jenkins, Capt. Gen.; George W. Parker, A. M. Rambo, P. E. C.; Thomas J. Klopfer, C. L. P. Boice, J. C. Hutchins, J. D. Ritter, W. A. Short, Marshal; H. H. Taylor, S. T. G. Morsell, James Dickson.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TESTIMONIAL.

Standing in the east, to the left of the Eminent Commander, was the testimonial, finished and ready to be delivered to St. John's. It was an extensive, elegant and elaborate specimen of penmanship, surmounted by a massive gilt frame.

At the top, in enamel, there is a fine painting of the head of the Saviour. Beneath is a piece of scroll work, which is bordered by lines of light lead, brown and silver colors, in which is worked fine and delicate wreaths. At the bottom is a Templar shield resting on the square, compass and triangle, with a cross and gauntlet on its surface. From each of the sides spring two Templar flags. This surmounts a broad shield, within which are the words, "Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, chartered October 15, 1862." The scroll itself is bordered with a delicate tracery, tastefully and artistically wrought out, and showing the light touch and exquisite taste of the artist. Within is the following inscription:

"Masonic Knights Templar,"
Allegheny Commandery, No. 35,
Stationed at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.
St. John's Commandery, Stationed at Philadelphia, Pa.:

SALUTED FRATERS: We desire these presents to testify our high appreciation of knightly courtesies extended by you to the Fraters of our Commandery in escorting them from Philadelphia to New York on the occasion of our visit to Europe, June 3, 1871.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Eminent Commander.
W. W. SLACK,
Generalissimo.
EM. JENKINS,
Captain General.
MICHAEL RILEY,
Treasurer.

JOHN A. SHOLES, Recorder.
Non nobis, Domine. Non nobis, sed tua nomine da gloria.

Around the writing, and forming an outer border, extends a succession of shields, bearing the Templar cross on their front, and, suffice it to say, the whole is a work of genius to have one bearing his name. This magnificent specimen of penmanship was executed by Mr. Edward Andrews, of Philadelphia, and is a most remarkable and superior piece of workmanship. The frame was designed by J. H. Windrim, the architect of the temple. It is over nine feet in length by seven and a half in height, and represents a Norman castle entrance, finished in its copings, castellated wall, corner towers and machicolated gate tier. The center section of the frame shows a recess and Norman Court yard, with columns on either side and enriched, concentric, and receding. The whole indicates the entrance as formidably surmountable, and of a character approach to the castle. The turrets represent the watch towers which in ancient times to repay all who approached the castle, whether friend or foe.

Over the center turret will be displayed a Templar banner, and from the side ones that of the order of the Red Cross, also the monograms of Allegheny and St. John's Commanderies. While many were inspecting and commenting upon the magnificent design and painting and frame, Governor Hartranft entered the asylum and was followed by the following officers of the Grand Commandery: Sir Knights Grant Weldman, G. E. C.; Charles H. Kingston, E. G.; Alexander Simpson, G. C. of C.; Charles E. Myers, G. Recorder, and W. W. Goodman, Past G. C., of New Jersey. St. John's Commandery had fully 200 members in attendance, all attired in full regalia, and the following officers in full dress uniform: Sir Knight Commander, E. Sir J. William Jones; Generalissimo, Sir William H. Castle; Captain General, Sir Thomas Dickson; Treasurer, Sir Wm. Sears; Recorder, Sir Charles Carroll Burns.

After the presentation to the Grand Master had been exemplified, Past Commander Robert H. Vaughn was presented with a Past Commander's jewel by the Commandery through their Eminent Commander.

THE PRESENTATION.

SIR E. C. HAMILTON, P. E. C. of Allegheny Commandery and Grand Captain of the Grand Conclave of England, then arose to make the presentation, and said that in the year 1871 Allegheny Commandery commenced a tour to Europe. Their pilgrimage was extended until they were the recipients of many courtesies, and while on their way to New York they received an invitation from St. John's Commandery who were unremitting in their attentions and never left them until the party were fully ready to uphold the banner of the Cross, to defend the weak, to relieve the distress and to promote the welfare of the order on a large scale of our fellowmen. The crusade of the Sir Knights of Allegheny Commandery to Palestine was undertaken for the purpose of visiting the Knights Templar in Great Britain, and, as tourists, seeing the continent of Europe. From the moment of our arrival in Ireland until we left Great Britain we were received and welcomed by our fraters in Ireland, Scotland and England with knightly courtesy and unbounded hospitality, proving that the Knights Templar in the mother country possess in a very high degree the grand characteristics of our Order. If we have been the means in any degree of promoting closer and more fraternal feelings between the Knights Templar in the United States and Great Britain, then has our crusade been a success, but may add in heartfelt gratitude the good times spoken of by the Poet of Humanity, Brother Robert Burns:

"When man to man the warld o'er
Shall brother be for a' that."

The remaining toasts and those replying were as follows:

"The Grand Encampment United States of America."

Reply—Sir P. E. C. James H. Hopkins.

"Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania."

Reply—Sir E. G. C. Grant Weldman.

"United States of America, and Its Centennial, July 4, 1876."

Reply—Sir Simon Cameron.

"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch."

Reply—His Excellency Sir John F. Hartranft.

"The City of Brotherly Love; our hearts and hands are always open to greet and cherish our fraternity."

Reply—His Honor Sir William S. Stokly.

"Our Visiting Knights from Washington, D. C., the Capital of our Nation."

Reply—Sir John R. Thompson, E. C., Columbia K. T., Washington, D. C.

"Masonry throughout the World."

Reply—Sir Mackey.

"Our New Masonic Temple, the Master Mason's perfection of the craft."

Reply—Sir James H. Windrim.

"Woman—God bless her; she has the power to make us abandon our very country and relations, and forsaking all other comforts to live and die with her."

Reply—Hon. Sir Amas H. Mylin.

The banquet closed at a late hour, the Sir Knights separating to their respective quarters delighted with their hosts, and their hosts happy in the thought that another opportunity had been afforded them to manifest their knightly courtesy.

AN EXCITING NARRATIVE.

The Record of a Life Blotted by a Terrible Crime.

HUNTED DOWN---THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROBBERY.

Benninghoff-----Dancing Festivities----Petroleum Centre---In Texas---Some Cattle---The Other Potters---A Thrilling Episode and a Good Story.

A few days ago we reported the arrest of James Seager, the principal in the great Benninghoff robbery which occurred some years ago in the oil regions of this State, and produced much excitement at the time. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe*, writing from Denver, Colorado, under date of April 20th, gives the following graphic narrative, which, notwithstanding its length, we give to our readers in full:

I hasten to lay before your readers a very exciting narrative. It is a story of a man whose record of life is blotted by a terrible crime. Yet it is a narrative so remarkable as to seem like a fable. It proves that the way of the transgressor is hard. It shows what a gauntlet a criminal has to run; what perils he is constantly exposed to; what miseries he has to endure while at large, only to fall into the hands of detectives at last. It emphasizes the truth that the devil is a poor paymaster at best, and his service always ends in remorse and misery. But no more of this moralizing.

An extraordinary robbery was committed, it will be recollected, at Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pennsylvania, some time in 1868, the victim being an old gentleman, named Benninghoff, an oil-king and a millionaire. Five men, effectually disguised, entered Benninghoff's house early in the evening, while the family were at supper, and, after "bucking" and "gagging" the inmates, locked them, one by the youngest, robbed one of two safes, which stood together in a back room, of a sum little short of $500,000. The money was in the shape of greenbacks, mostly in bills of large denomination. The safe-breaking with this currency, something near $50,000 in gold, which being not so lucky for operating, was left scattered about the floor. In the other safe was nearly a million of dollars. This was secured, however, by a combination lock, which was known only to the old gentleman's son, who happened to be absent at the time, but who returned to the house shortly after the flight of the robbers.

THE LEADERS OF THE GANG

were James Saeger and a man named Pheiffen. Of the other four two were professional burglars, who had been brought from Philadelphia under promises of reward by Saeger. They carried the greenbacks away in a pillow slip. After secreting the plunder and removing their disguises, they all dropped into a fashionable dance-house, and commenced the night in the joyous mazes of the dance.

By the time the dancing festivities had ended the story of the robbery was being noised about. The next day the outrage was chronicled in every daily newspaper in the region of Petroleum, indeed in all Western Pennsylvania, it was the sole topic of talk, and everybody was speculating who could have been the perpetrators. Saeger and Pheiffen, and their poor hirelings, were apparent in the confusion, and seemed as anxious as anybody about the perpetrators of the bold robbery—which threw all complicity in the crime. Saeger was a merchant, moderately well off, and enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens to a fair average degree. Two days after the robbery Saeger was missed, and while a search warrant was at fever heat, not only at Petroleum Center, but throughout Western Pennsylvania, Saeger and the greenbacks from the place where they had been secreted, and, giving his pals the slip, left Titusville on the night train, in broad daylight, and rode away in the direction of Pittsburgh, still not being suspected. Soon after the departure of the two principal party of five suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, the circumstance of their going and not remain a mystery to this day. Then suspicion fell upon Pheiffen and the other remaining one. The latter was arrested, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary—one for seven and the other for fifteen years.

Saeger went to Pittsburgh, got a situation a stevedore on a steamboat, and soon

TURNED UP IN NEW ORLEANS.

From New Orleans he sailed for Cuba. He remained awhile in Cuba, and then sailed to Rio Janeiro. He stayed there a short time, and then sailed around to Australia. In course of time he drifted to Melbourne, in Old Victoria. Then he wandered up through the Northern States of the old empire into Lower and finally into Upper California. But he was too restless to tarry long in a place, and so he drifted down into Texas, and settled down at San Antonio.

In Texas he is known only by the name of T. L. McGee. He became, in a short time, one of the most successful cattle-raisers in the state of Texas. His brand is now on forty thousand head of bovines. He is, moreover, one of the best-known characters on the Texan frontier, having been exposed to all manner of dangers, and made many hairbreadth escapes. Armed to the teeth with copper-colored and pair-faced fists, He has traversed all the cattle-trails between Texas and Denver, Colorado, and has always furnished employment to a large number of stockmen, mostly of the roughest and toughest stripe.

McGee had some cattle which he wanted to put upon the Denver market. He selected out his men, and started a drove from Texas about the beginning of last March. They reached camp eight miles from Denver on the 4th of the same evening McGee mounted his horse and rode into town, leaving the herd in charge of his men. He hunted up some stockmen, talked bovine awhile, and then stepped into Gus. Potter's restaurant, on Blake street, and ordered a dozen fried. There he met an acquaintance, a cow-puncher by occupation, just up from the lower country, and McGee, having a drink or two ahead, commenced talking on the high notes. This attracted the attention of the proprietor's wife,

MRS. POTTER,

who thought she recognized the voice, and who accordingly passed around to where she might see the speaker's face. Sure enough, she knew the face, knew it like a book, though it had not appeared to her husband since a mere girl, and, starting forward, she said, "How are you, Mr. Saeger?" McGee wouldn't have been half as much startled at the crack of a gun. He stood speechless for a moment, while his color changed to a deadly white.

The other Potters gathered around and looked in speechless amazement. It was a thrilling episode to all parties present. McGee hadn't heard the Saeger name before in six years. Those six years had been like six centuries to him. Gus. Potter recognized in the fictitious McGee the man who had adopted him as a child when but twelve years old. Gus. had left home and come West to grow up with the mountains, long after Saeger's flight, and he knew all the circumstances of the crime. Potter is a Pennsylvanian, was born in the right hand bower in the robbery, and who is now serving out his fifteen years' term at the Pennsylvania Penitentiary. McGee seemed like an apparition to the Potters, who, with their wives in Leadville, had convicted him, he must be dead, as no word had ever been received from him, nor had the detective, as he was known, ever gained the slightest clue to his whereabouts.

McGee was now no longer McGee. Saeger was himself again. It was useless to deny his identity. His wife was sent for, came down into the night, then mounted his horse and rode out to the camp. Then, again, he was McGee. He made no attempt to escape, but yielded on being able to bribe the Potters into silence, and so reappeared at

THE CAMP EARLY

early the next day. But within an hour after the first separation Potter had notified Deputy Sheriff Cook of the unexpected and amazing recognition. Cook is the best-known and most skillful detective in the Rocky mountain country, had, singular to relate, been on the look-out for Saeger since 1868, at which time he received a description of the man and a warrant for his arrest. He was in Leadville when he took Saeger into custody while he was tipping a friendly glass with his adopted son, Potter, who had got him drunk so as to facilitate his arrest.

The distinguished criminal succumbed to the officer like a little man. For the first time in six years, he said, he was without his pistols from the time of his flight, and resistance would be useless. But he coolly observed, that had he been armed, as usual, somebody but himself, the chief officer himself, would have bit the dust. His herders, who were desperadoes every one of them, would fight from the drop of the hat, and fears are rife to-night that they may be bold enough to undertake a rescue, though such an attempt would prove futile, as the jail is strongly sentineled.

Saeger is a man about forty years of age. He is six feet and over in height, and stands as straight as a lightning rod. He has blue, grizzly-looking eyes, which have a bright, piercing which indicates great determination of character. He says he is glad to get home, after looking for, but he'll be something very unpleasant if they recover any of the money he stole. That, he says,

BEYOND THEIR REACH;

but he claims to have made provision for his wife and children, whom he left at Petroleum Center, and for the future he will leave none. Saeger says he has been twice apprehended; one time he knocked the detective down, and escaped on horseback; and on two other occasions he paid them the reward offered, and regained liberty in these instances being about $10,000 each time.

For the present Saeger is a standing reward of $100,000 has been offered for Saeger's arrest and return to the authorities at Petroleum Center. Benninghoff has been notified by telegraph, and a requisition will be forwarded immediately, no doubt. Sheriff Cook stands a good show of striking a big stake by this fortuitous circumstance. A detective, Hale, from Philadelphia, believe, was in the party ready to take other case, spent nine months, in 1869, in an effort to find Saeger, but without success in striking a trace. And now he is nabbed right under his nose.

M. E. W.

MESSRS. RITER & CONLEY.

Manufacturers in Sheet Iron and Copper, and Builders of Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces, Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing, etc., etc.

The above named firm, successors to James M. Riter, deceased, are extensively engaged in the building of oil tanks, a branch for which they have every facility, and in which they have gained the good will and confidence of their patrons. They also build blast and other furnaces, roofing, etc., etc. All kinds of iron grooing are constructed in the best style of workmanship, and in the most approved manner. Orders for every description of sheet iron and copper work are solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. The works and office are located at Nos. 35 and 36 water street. Any of our readers who may want work done in the several branches above enumerated, are cordially recommended to give this firm a call, as we feel assured that they will be honorably and gencrously dealt with. See card on first page.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.

Text of the Bill as Passed by the Legislature and Approved by the Governor.

The following is the bill for the taxation of corporations as passed by the State Legislature and approved by Governor Hartranft:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That hereafter no institution or company incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, general or special, or of any other State, and authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, shall go into operation without first having the name of the institution or company, the date of incorporation, the act of Assembly under which incorporated, the place of business, the amount of capital paid in and the names of the president and treasurer of the same registered in the office of the Auditor General, and any such institution or company which shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, which penalty shall be collected on an account settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer in the same manner as taxes on stock are settled and collected.

SEC. 2. That hereafter it shall be the duty of the President or Treasurer of every company now or hereafter incorporated by or under the law of this Commonwealth, except banks and savings institutions, and of every company now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, which is taxable under the laws of this State, to make report in writing to the Auditor General annually, in the month of November, stating specially the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount and rate per centum of each and every dividend declared by their respective corporations during the year ending with the first Monday of said month, and in all cases when any such company shall fail to make and declare any dividend upon either its common or preferred stock, during the year ending as aforesaid, the Treasurer and Secretary thereof, after having been duly sworn or affirmed to do and perform the same with fidelity, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, shall between the first and fifteenth days of November of each year in which no dividend has been declared as aforesaid, estimate and appraise the capital stock of such company upon which no dividend has been made or declared at its value, not less than the price or prices which said stock sold for during said year (actual value in cash), and when the same shall have been so truly estimated and appraised they shall forthwith forward to the Auditor General a certificate thereof, accompanied by copy of their said oath or affirmation, by them signed, and attested by the Magistrate or other person qualified to administer the same; *provided*, that if the Auditor General or State Treasurer, or either of them, is not satisfied with the valuation so made and returned, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make a valuation of the same, and the amount upon which the valuation so by them made for the taxes, penalties and interest due Commonwealth shall be computed and paid to the State Treasurer as other debts of like amount due the Commonwealth are now paid; *provided*, that the remedy against the directors, managers or treasurer in their individual capacity shall not prevent the institution of proceedings against the corporation by any process provided by law.

SEC. 7. That every company incorporated or organized by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or incorporated by or under any law of any other State, and doing business in this Commonwealth, which possesses the right of eminent domain, or goes into use, or to purchase and sell coal, shall semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January in each and every year, make reports, under oath or affirmation, to the Auditor General of the number of tons of coal mined for the six months preceding the said first days of July and January from such company, and also the number of tons of coal which shall be mined by any unincorporated association, partnership or individuals, under any lease, contract, grant or mining privilege, upon the property of which the company making such report is the owner or has any mining or coal privileges or interest therein, and also the number of tons of coal mined on the property which shall have been purchased during the same period by the said company, and shall pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth an additional tax upon its corporate franchises created by or used within the Commonwealth at the rate of three cents upon each and every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of coal so mined, purchased or sold; *provided*, that the amount of coal contained in the strata of coal and fire clay shall not be included in its returns; *and provided further*, that said tax shall not be payable more than once in respect to the same ton of coal; *and provided also*, that any such company shall have the right to refuse for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due to pay the same, and return, or tender return of the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per cent. thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are recoverable by law from said companies.

SEC. 8. That in addition to the taxes provided, as aforesaid, every railroad company, canal company, slackwater navigation company, and every other company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth as other taxes are recoverable by law from said companies.

SEC. 9. That in addition to the taxes provided, as aforesaid, every railroad company, canal company, slackwater navigation company, and every other company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, except banks and savings institutions, building associations and corporations for religious, benevolent, literary, charitable or educational purposes, shall be subject to and pay a tax to the Treasury of the Commonwealth at the rate of three mills upon a dollar upon the actual value of the capital stock of the same upon which no dividend has been made or declared during the year in accordance with the provisions of the third section of this act.

SEC. 10. That every company now or hereafter incorporated under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, except those specified in the ninth section of this act, and excepting also, banks and savings institutions, building associations and corporations for religious, benevolent, literary, charitable or educational purposes, shall be subject to and pay a tax to the Commonwealth annually at the rate of one-half mill upon every dollar of the amount of capital paid in and the surplus fund, to be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are collected by law from said companies.

SEC. 11. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and the first, second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers," approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, is hereby repealed, saving, excepting and reserving unto the Commonwealth the right to collect any taxes accrued or accruing under any of said acts prior to the date of the approval of this act.]

[SEC. 12. This act shall go into effect immediately.]

H. H. MCCORMICK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following is a list of deeds placed on record yesterday, in the County Recorder's office:

Wm. Frier to Sarah Wilson, April 24, 1874, lot in Harrison township, Brackenridge avenue, 40 x120½ feet.....$225 00

George Werron to Christian Keishing, April 13, 1874, two lots in Chartiers township, Elm alley and Sycamore street, 80x185½ feet.....$900 00

Joseph Orr to Wm. Jamison, April 20, 1874, lot corner on Carroll street, Second ward, Allegheny, 100x15 feet.....$2,320 00

Isabella S. Stright to Joseph Orr, April 16, 1874, lot on Carroll street, near Jefferson street, Allegheny, 100x15 feet.....$900 00

Robert Henderson to Andrew English, May 1, 1874, tract of land in Pine township, containing 113 acres and 18 perches.....$8,000 00

Wm. King to Leonard Kaufman, April 9, 1874, lot on Smith street, Thirty-first ward, city, 100x25 feet.....$4,000 00

John Brown, Jr.'s administrators to Henry L. McCullough, April 23d, 1874; lot on North avenue, Allegheny, 90x161 feet.....$1,000 00

Gifford and Thomas H. Bakewell to John Chaffant and C. B. Herron, February 25th, 1874, two lots in McClure township.....$5,400

Thomas Kerr to C. W. Sloan, September 8th, 1873, lot on Congress street, city, 20x75 feet.....$1,900 00

W. H. Bratt to Hermann Deuch, March 1st, 1873, triangular lot on Jack's Run road, Ross township, 99 feet.....$250

John Alderson, executor, to John Morgan, December 6th, 1873, lot on Homestead Farm, Twenty-third ward, city, 25x100 feet.....$292

John H. Page to Josephine O. Page, July 1st, 1863, lot on Sydney street, Birmingham, 963 129 feet.....$1

George K. Flower, M. D., to William Stewart, March 16th, 1871; lot on Hazlewood avenue, city, 50x190 feet.....$1,000

Wm. Stewart to H. C. Lentz, March 26th, 1874; same lot as above.....$1,000

Anton Eberly to Nicholas Dennarch, April 8th, 1874; lot on Fifteenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, city, 20x100 feet.....$1,400

Sarah Aiken to John W. Pittock, March 6th, 1874; two lots on Hiland avenue, Twentieth ward, city.....$700

John L. Cochran to Priscilla Kennedy, February 8th, 1869; sixty acres in Mifflin township.....$6,000

John L. Cochran to Robert Patterson, February 6th, 1869; 105¾ acres in Mifflin township.....$12,000

James Davidson to Nicholas Allebrand and Charles J. Bros, April 10th, 1873; lot on Penn and Bradford streets, Twenty-seventh ward, city, 28x75.6 feet.....$900 00

Hugh Wilson to Thomas Ross, February 3d, 1874; lot on Fayette street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 30x134 feet.....$600

Rebecca Baum to Samuel Miller, September 1, 1873, lot on Cypress street, Twentieth ward, city.....$1,200

Hamilton McClintock to Robert C. Schmertz, April 16, 1874, lot on Pennsylvania avenue and Craig street, Fourteenth ward, city, containing 2 acres and 280 perches.....$13,000

Emil Satory to John Bauman, September 1, 1873, one-third of lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny, 30x134 feet.....$666 66⅔

Emil Satory to Joseph Keller, September 1, 1873, one-third of same lot.....$666 66⅔

John Sarver to Martha M. Sarver, March 30, 1874, lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 24x100 feet.....$4,500

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Frederick Umerand wife vs. Dr. W. Snively. Action for damages for an alleged trespass. The doctor was charged with having, at the instance of another party, obtruded his services professionally upon Mrs. Umer, for the purpose of testifying in another case. The jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $500.

Dr. Snively was sued by Mrs. Hodder and minor children, vs. Dr. J. D. Schooley. Action for damages for alleged malpractice, resulting in the death of plaintiff's husband. A number of reputable physicians were called and testified that the medical treatment followed by the defendant was proper and skillful.

In the case of Carter Conn, *et al.*, owners of the steamer "Lockwood," vs. the Eureka Insurance Company, before reported, Judge Kirkpatrick charged the jury at considerable length and in conclusion gave special points as verdict to the jury. The court instructed the jury that if they should find for the defendants, the policy would be void because "We find that the boat was destroyed by ice, and our verdict is for the defendants. The amount of the policy was $2,750, with the interest from May 12, 1872, the sum aggregates $3,000. The ice which destroyed the Lockwood was not destroyed by ice, the jury were to say. "We find the plaintiffs in the sum of $3,000 77, subject to the opinion of the court reserved on the defendant's second point; and if the court should instruct the jury as a matter of law that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover, then judgment to be entered for defendants, notwithstanding the verdict." The case is still out.

In the case of Isaac Pennock for use vs. Robert Robb, deposition was filed and judgment entered against defendant, by consent of the parties, for $500.

The case of S. Lisberger vs. B. Pfaumn was heard before a jury this morning. Messrs. Stoner and De Camp for defendant, and Barton for plaintiff, signed an agreement, in writing, to dispense with the jury and to submit the case to the decision of the Court, subject to writ of error, as in other cases. The action is under section twenty-seventh of article fifth of the new Constitution, and is the first case submitted in this section of the constitution.

The trial list published yesterday will be subject to call to-day.

Common Pleas--Judge Sterrett.

In the case of John C. Couch vs. Andrew F. Bantu, in action of ejectment, a verdict was by jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $25.

The two cases of Wm. B. Hickey vs. Patrick Regan and James Blondin, and the same plaintiff vs. Patrick Regan, actions in replevin, are being tried together.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Patrick & Co. vs. Culey, two cases.
Shepard vs. Knowles et al.
Coleman & Son vs. Hoffman.
Duncan vs. Hay.
Callahan vs. Payton.
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